TH & CO.,
STREET.
—TO BE SOLD, on very moderate
sesome private or Pro-
the best position in
immediate possession
SON PARK —
00, subject to £4 6/-
years, a most desir-
herself on Aram ing-
nthly tenant at £21
ession may be had
F LET Unfurnished,
charming detached
about 10 acres of
ods, with shady walks,
ell sheltered position;
very Ample ac-
odern conveniences.
Y MEATH —
DENCE Furnished,
MAY NEXT, stand-
ware grounds, beau-
tion rooms, 8 family
bathroom (hot and
garage, stabling,
200 per annum
furnished Bungalow,
ten; within easy reach
OR PURCHASE,
ABLE HOUSE, in ex-
residential Rathgar, of
semi-detached, of
ered. Possession to
or so. Rent about
£300. Please reply
TH & CO.,
STREET.
LDINGS.
24FT. HIGH TO
9 Rods from 26s to
r Rods, all timber
384 W.P. and red
5. Walls timber
very spruce framing,
all material best pine,
condition. Will be
to suit buyers. At
ard City. Apply to
or, WAKELEY &
SONS, LTD.,
for Detached House
Bedroom, stabling,
purchase within 12
to May.—Arthur Jones
stones.
ATHLONE
ENT BOY OF
RNITURE.
of COLLARD, the
ntained by Frank
ion is going astound.
UCTION
EBRUARY, 1920,
ERBOURNE,
ture of the House, at
good, having been
regardless. Sale
e Jacobean Suite
Chairs, 2 Armchairs,
in Silk Plush; Bed-
Chairs, Occasional
pet, 15 ft. 12; Mosaic
Cabinet and Cabinet
Tables, some very fine
Dining Table,
Chairs, Rich Cane
Easy Chairs, Rich Cane
Settee, Arm and
ell sheltered position;
very Ample ac-
odern conveniences.

FEATHERS AND GLOVES
BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED
AT
PRESCOTTS'
DYEWORKS,
DUBLIN,
CORK, LIMERICK.
(6)

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 5 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

BALL—February 3, 1920, of illness contracted on active service in the Cameroons, Captain R. Ernest Ball, R.A.M.C., aged 31, son of the late Robert Ball, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., and Mrs. Ball, 4 Waterloo rd., Dublin. Funeral from George V. Hospital (to-day) (Friday) to Mount Jerome at 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM.

ESPIE—In ever-loving memory of Lieutenant Thomas V. Espie, Royal Irish Fusiliers, eldest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Espie, who died on active service (following malaria) at Tavanagh Ice-house, Ballybay, February 5, 1915.

WORRELL—Third Anniversary—In sad and loving memory of our dear son, Arthur, R.D., Lieutenant, who died, in France, the 6th of February, 1917, of wounds received in action. Never forgotten by his loving parents, brothers, sisters, and friends.

"No gone from memory, not gone from love,
But gone to his Father's home above."

BIRTHS.

ERSON—January 31, 1920, at The Square, Rossmeskill, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Erson, a daughter.

GODDEN—February 2, 1920, at 3 Sea View Gardens, Clontarf, to Mr. and Mrs. George F. W. Godden, a daughter.

LADEY—February 5, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Ladey, 50 Gilford av., Sandymount, a son.

MALONE—January 29, 1920, at 7 North Frederick st., Dublin, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Malone, Monk Park, Stamullen, Co. Meath, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ENGLISH and SEERY—January 29, 1920, at the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough st., by the Rev. Canon O. O'Reilly, C.C., Malcolm Richard, Captain, R.N., second son of Captain Malcolm English, R.N., of Alnwick, etc., Queenstown, to Mollie, elder daughter of James and Mrs. Seery, Sheepstown House, Balrothery, Swords, Co. Dublin.

JEPPS and KEARNS—January 31, 1920, at Rathmichael Church, George William, son of the late John George Jeppe, to Mary Josephine, daughter of the late John Kearns, both of this city.

WATERS and FITZGERALD—February 5, 1920, at Dublin, J. Mc. Waters, Allandale, Dundrum, Dublin, to Maj. M. Fitzgerald, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.

DEATHS.

ASHTON—February 5, 1920, at her son's residence, Castle lodge, Bray, Jane, wife of the late Robert Ball Ashton, Loughgall.

CAREY—February 4, 1920, at Carrogouin, Co. Waterford, from heart failure, John Taylor Carey, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

FEARY—February 4, 1920, at her residence, Whitethorn, Clontarf, Mary Anne, widow of Stephen Feary, "Peace, perfect peace." The remains will leave her residence, at 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, 9th inst., for St. Finian's Church-yard.

GIBBON—February 4, 1920, at Sledagh, Wexford, Eliza Rebecca Gibbon, widow of the late Sergeant-Major R. A. Gibbon, of Sledagh, in her 74th year. Funeral private. Kindly no flowers, by request.

JOYCE—February 4, 1920, at 35 West 54th st., New York, from pneumonia, John J. Joyce, son of the late Pierce J. Joyce, J.P., D.L., Mervue, Galway, and husband of Harriett Joyce, 71 Donnybrook, rd., Donnybrook. R.I.P.

ROBINSON—February 3, 1920, at Tullamore Union Hospital, Annie, widow of Thomas Henry Robinson, of Leiterdyfe House, Roundstone, Co. Galway, and of Thomastown House, Co. Mayo, aged 82 years. No mourning, by request.

RYAN—February 4, 1920, at Kingstown, Kathleen Mary, daughter of the late James T. Ryan, J.P., Limerick. Funeral private.

STEEN—February 3, 1920, at Sharvagh, Rush, Mary, widow of Alex. H. Steen, J.P., Bush-mills, and youngest daughter of the late Andrew Vance, Dublin.

STRONG—January 25, 1920, at Aghadoorey, Londonderry, elder daughter of the late James and Mary Strong, of Carnbugh, Ballintra, Co. Donegal, aged 92 years.

TROY—February 5, 1920, at his residence, Dunsterry, John Christopher, third son of the late Patrick Troy, aged 78 years. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing mother, brothers, and sisters. R.I.P. Funeral from Enniskerry Church on Sunday, 8th inst.

WILSON—February 5, 1920, at a Nursing Home, Dublin, suddenly, Mary Jane, beloved wife of James Kerr Wilson, 19 Spencer Villas, Glenageary. "I shall be satisfied when I awake with Thy likeness."

IN MEMORIAM.

PATRICK—In outstanding memory of Jamsd Patrick, who entered into rest February 8th, 1919.

Had He asked us, well we know,
We should gladly, oh, again this show;
Yes, with streaming tears should pray—
Lord, we love him, let him stay.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in the Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS' 'Phone—276.
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT,
Lombard street (Westland row), Carling, Hearse, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WALLER,
26 and 50 DENZILLE STREET
(Merrion square).
'Phone—131.

FARRELL'S
Funeral and Carriage Establishment,
60 MARLBOROUGH STREET.
Telephone—711.

MILLER & CO.,
BRAY.
MOTOR FUNERALS SUPPLIED.
Telegrams—Collier, Bray.
Telephone—116, Bray.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS.
In the Goods of
THOMAS BYRNE PURCELL, late of Hope Ville, Bray, in the County of Wicklow, retired Bank Official, deceased.
Pursuant to the 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 35, all persons having any claim upon or otherwise to have any interest in the estate of Deceased, who died on the 19th day of November, 1919, are hereby required, on or before the 6th day of March next, to furnish in writing to the undersigned such claim to the undersigned, before the Executor of Deceased, and in default thereof Deceased's assets will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which particulars shall have been furnished.
Dated 5th day of February, 1920.
HAYES and SONS, Solicitors for the Executor, 4 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

In the Goods of
THE DOOLEY, late of Cregan House, Clogha, King's County, Deceased.
All persons claiming to be creditors of the above named Deceased are required to furnish particulars to the undersigned.
Dated 4th of January, 1920.
RICHARD J. McDONNELL, LL.B., Solicitor for Form of Tender, and 18 Nassau street, Dublin.

T. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
In addition to the Main Hospital in James's Street, the Governors have Branch Establishments at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 200 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases.
The Hospital at St. Edmundsbury has been placed for the Treatment of Ladies, and a Villa is daily built to accommodate a limited number of patients.
Urgent Cases can be admitted to the Hospital only upon the Medical Superintendent.
For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

LOANS BY POST.
£20 TO £5,000
on any part of Ireland and Great Britain—to all persons on Note of Hand. Loans arranged by post without interview. No fees paid or letters and charges.
THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND, LTD.,
15 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN.
J. C. WALSHE, Secretary.

LOANS, £20 to £500 promptly, and strictest private Business Guaranteed, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all reliable applicants on simple Promissory Note. No fee no objection. Repayments arranged to suit Borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special quotations for short loans. No fee or preliminary fees unless business actually completed. Apply, call or write, or by letter, to
DAVID I. COHEN,
25 DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.

ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland. Sole of Hand. Privacy guaranteed. Apply personally or by letter, to THE MANAGER, COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

LOANS by post, from £20 to £5,000, on Note of Hand alone, without security, or Gentlemen, strictly private. No charge. First Loan is post granted. Apply 'LOAN,' the City and County Private Bank, Ltd., 12 South Leinster street, Dublin.

TURN Week-end Paper is the "Weekly Telegraph." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday. Price Three Halfpence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST on Wednesday, probably at Gaiety Theatre Matinée or Balcony Stalls or Boxes, or in cab, a Pearl Star Pendant, Diamond Centre. Will finder kindly communicate with Mrs. Swifte, 18 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin?

F. D. BYRNE—Please communicate with P. F. Rouse, 85 Grosvenor street, London, S.C. 3.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.
IRELAND v. ENGLAND,
SATURDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1920,
AT LANSDOWNE ROAD.
Admission Tickets, 1/6 (including tax) for Sale at Thos. Cook and Son's, Fox's, 119 Grafton street; J. W. Elvery and Co.'s, Sackville street and Nassau street, Schoolboy tickets at Crosby's, Grafton street.

WANTED for February 14th, Two Tickets (Centre of Grand Stand), Lansdowne. Reply, stating price, P 673, this office.

WANTED, Two or Four Touch-line or Stand Tickets for International Rugby Football Match; good price.—P 656, this office.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.—Wanted, Two or Four Stand Seats; state price, number—P 727, this office.

BATH CHAIR Wanted, carriage built, in good condition, rubber tyred and well sprung; state price wanted.—Z 952, Chair," this office.

WANTED, a Book-keeper, for Stockbroker's Office; must have knowledge of stockbroking business.—P 658, this office.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED MANAGER (Protestant), for large Wholesale and Retail Grocery, etc., establishment in Southern country town; applicant must have previous experience in like capacity; state age, salary (unless), married or single; copies of references.—Z 1017, Manager," this office.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, Medium-sized House, with two or three Acres of Ground; neighbourhood of Rathfarnham preferred. A generous price will be given for suitable residence. Apply James H. North and Co.

BANBA HOUSE, BRAY.—Detached, up-to-date House, 12 rooms, for Sale.—Goodfellow, Morehampton road, Dublin.

75 MERRION SQUARE.
AN exceptionally well-equipped Town Residence, in perfect order throughout, possession to purchaser; held for ever, subject to only £1 per annum. Can be inspected any forenoon by arrangement. For Auction Thursday next, February 12th.—Dockrell Limited, Auctioneers, Dublin.

KOKOTEE Nourishing and sustaining.

BROOKS, THOMAS, AND CO., LTD., DUBLIN. NOW DISCHARGING, Large Consignment BELGIAN PLATE AND SHEET GLASS.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED—James F. H. North and Co., Auctioneers, Grafton st. Established 1829.

WHY PAY MORE? The Cheapest and Best Luncheon in Dublin, 1/4. Choice Selection. Red Bank Restaurant Co., D'Olier street.

ANNE LYNCH'S CELEBRATED TEAS.
Special Offer of very Choice Tea.
The "CAFE" Blend,
1lb. Caddy, 5/6.
3lb. Caddy, 15/6.
Postage Paid.
As Served in our Café
CAFE CAIRO, GRAFTON STREET
(The Cairo, Ltd.)

DISTONS AND NICHOLSONS' HORSE RASPS.
JOHN C. PARKES & SONS, LTD.,
COOMBE, DUBLIN.

ELVERY and CO., LTD.,
LADIES' RAINPROOF COATS,
NEWEST STYLES.
ELEPHANT HOUSE, DUBLIN, CORK & LONDON.

VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, HOUSE Property, etc., made for Probate and all purposes. James H. North and Co., Valuers, Grafton st.

ELLIS'S Cakes like new—Sheets 1/9 Had it cleaned by Dartry Dye Works, Dublin.

SEE the name "CADBURY" on every piece of Chocolate.

COAL SCARCITY.—Instantaneous Fire Logs, 45/- per large load; exceptional value.—E. Kenny, Glanculkin, Killerman.

GENERAL SERVICE BUREAU (Literary and Commercial).—French and German Translations, Maps, Plans, Sketches copied. Ms. typed; documents collected. Literary Catalogues. Reply Box D 4039, Kenny's Advertising Agency, Dublin.

RENT COLLECTIONS and Management of Property undertaken.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street. Established 1829.

TULLAMORE.—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field," can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains from Mr. M. F. Gorry, Harbour street.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK in Ireland are accurately recorded for readers at home and abroad in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. On Sale at all Newsagents. Price Three-halfpence.

WE ARE DISCHARGING,
Ex s.s. "Harelda,"
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF WINDOW GLASS,
In Original Cases.
Prices on application.
DOCKRELL, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.

MOIRA RESTAURANT,
TRINITY STREET (COLLEGE GREEN),
Two minutes from Trinity College.
Oysters. Charcoal Grill.
P. NUGENT, Proprietor.

MANAGER WANTED
FOR Boot and Shoe Warehouse. Liberal salary.—Apply "Z 981, Manager," this office.

PERFECTION OIL COOKERS and HEATERS, ADJUSTABLE FIRES.
HENSHAW and CO., LTD.
3 to 12 CHRIST CHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.

INCOME TAX Recovered: Super Tax, Excess Profits Returns, Accountancy. T. WALLACE, Expert, 65 Dame street, Dublin. 'Phone—385.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEW IRISH MUNICIPAL CHIEFS and other people in the public eye are published in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES To-day. Price Three-halfpence at all Newsagents.

ANNAGHMORE CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, LTD., ANNAGHMORE, CO. ARMAGH.

The above Society, which represents all the leading fruit growers in the large fruit-growing County of Armagh, is in the position to offer large quantities of apples, finest Bramley's Seedlings, handpicked fruit, splendid condition. Write for quotations.

INCOME TAX—Claims, Super-Tax, Accounts—Bourke, late Surveyor of Taxes, 74 Grafton street, Dublin.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL (PREPAID) ADVERTISEMENTS.
For each insertion of
12 words, 9d.
Every succeeding word One Penny.
A Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed a series of twelve or more insertions is prepaid. Unless prepayment is made before advertisement appears this discount will not be allowed.
All seeking Employment will be allowed Four Insertions for the Price of Three. Office address counts as three words if replies are to be mailed for; or, when they are to be sent by post, as four words.
Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 2/6 per insertion.
Publication of these advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.
N.B.—GREAT CARE IS TAKEN THAT ADVERTISEMENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THIS PAPER APPEAR CORRECTLY, BUT NO LIABILITY IS UNDERTAKEN FOR ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN ONE OF ANY ADVERTISEMENTS, AND THE PROPRIETORS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO OMIT OR ALTER ANY ADVERTISEMENT. NO MATTER WHERE OR BY WHOM ACCEPTED. (7/10/19.)
IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN. 'Phone 62.
BRANCH OFFICES:
BELFAST—108 Royal avenue. 'Phone 1767.
CORK—13 Marlborough street. 'Phone 655.
LONDON—59 Fleet street. Central 4350.

LOST AND FOUND.

BEAR Mist last 4th inst., Stephen's Green to Merrion square via Grafton st.; reward.—Z 1010, Lost," this office.

FOUND, at address below, on Friday, January 30th, a Gold Watch.—Palmer, Hillhurst, Glenageary.

LOST, Monday, in Dublin, Pair of Gold, Rim Glasses. Reward.—M 43, Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

LOST, on Saturday, between Blackrock and Stillorgan, Lady's Black Bonnet Shoe. Finder rewarded if returned to Dundas, Stillorgan.

LOST, Gold Brooch, inscribed "Rinka" in raised letters. Reward, 114 Lower Baggot street.

10/- REWARD—Lost, between Dublin and Foxrock, Antique Tortoiseshell Inlaid Snuffbox. Apply Red Cottage, Foxrock.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WHOLESALE TEA TRADE
WANTED,
A FIRST RATE MAN AS BUYER AND BLENDER.
MUST KNOW NORTHERN AND WESTERN BLENDS; GOOD SALARY PAID TO SUITABLE MAN.
APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO "Z 857, BUYER," THIS OFFICE.

A TRAINING IN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSING.
Wanted, at Hackney Union Infirmary, London, PROBATIONER NURSES, not between 21 and 35 years, period of training two years. Candidates must be single, well educated, active, industrious, thoroughly trustworthy and of good character.
The present remuneration is at the rate of £35 12s. per annum (including salary £10 per annum and a War Bonus payable subject to the Omitting Regulations, at the rate of £25 12s. per annum. The salary rises by annual increments of £5, with rations, washing, lodging and uniform.
The Infirmary contains about 800 beds, has been recently constructed, and is provided with modern equipment. Separate bedroom accommodation for each Nurse is given.
Apply to the Matron, Hackney Union Infirmary, 250 High st., Homerton, London, E.9.

ABSOLUTE Security required by all Persons in Positions of Trust.—The Guarantee Custodian Association Corporation, Ltd., solicitors' agents, 24 Suffolk st., S.W. 1, and 5, 6, Dublin, W.C. Quotes.

The Irish Times.
PRICE 1½d. (SATURDAYS 2d.) DUBLIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920. VOL. LXII. NO.—19,617.

JOHN HUTTON AND SONS, LTD., DUBLIN.
Van and Wagon Department.
Vans, Wagons, Lorries, Drays for all trades, Horse or Motor.

WOLSELEY Open Touring Car, complete with hood, screen, acetylene lamps, detachable tyres, newly painted and overhauled. Price £450.—Boods Brothers, Upper Sackville street, Dublin.

WE carry complete Assortments of genuine Ford Parts, and give careful, prompt Ford Service. FITZGARRALD, LTD., 19 Chatham street (off Grafton street).

ALL ACCESSORIES FOR MOTOR.
W. B. CRAWFORD,
29-30 Dawson street, Dublin.

R. W. ARCHER and CO., 55 Lr. Mount st. Original Ford Agents in Ireland.

BRITTAIN'S MOTOR MILL for all Care and Farm Tractors, 5/- per gallon, in barrels, carriage paid—G. A. Brittain, 40 Dawson st., Dublin.

NAPIER LORRIES
JUST as the Napier Pleasure Car dominates in Beauty, Design, and Workmanship, so is the Napier Lorry favoured for its sturdiness, mechanical efficiency, and economy. They are powerful cars.
THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Dublin, Dublin, and Cork.

LEYLAND LORRIES FOR LOADS.
ASHENHURST, WILLIAMS, AND CO., LTD.
DUBLIN.

A 1" MOTOR CYCLES. To secure early delivery, book your order now.—Harley Davidson, Sunbeam, P and M., New Imperial Levis, Ixion, Diamond, Sparkbrook, etc.; numerous Second-hand Solo Machines and Combinations.
WAITE BROS., LTD.,
Lemon street.

THE HOUSE FURNISHING ART.
TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS BY TRANSFORMING A HOUSE INTO A HOME VISIT OUR WAREHOUSE AND SEE OUR MODEL ROOMS DECORATED AND FURNISHED IN THE DIFFERENT PERIODS.
ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY, Ltd.,
28 and 29 Grafton street.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

EXPERIENCED FOREMAN FOR BRICKWORKS ABOUT TO BE RECOMMENCED IN COUNTY TYRONE.
Wire-cut Plant, 20,000 bricks with capacity, 100,000 per week.
Give experience, testimonials, and salary required to
JOHN KELLY, LTD.,
STATION STREET,
BELFAST.

CASHEL UNION.
TRAINED NURSE WANTED.
The Board of Guardians of Cashel Union will at their Meeting on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., proceed to elect and consider applications for the office of TRAINED NURSE, WORKHOUSE, TIPPERARY, at a salary of £50 per annum, apartments, and usual officer's rations, or in lieu thereof such sum as the Guardians may think proper. Additional remuneration at rate of £12 10/- a year has been allowed to Nurse who has passed the Midwifery Examination.
It will be the duty of the person appointed to assist generally in the Workhouse as she may be directed by the Medical Officer or Nurse in charge of the Infirmary, and to perform such duties as may from the present nurse, and to conform with the Workhouse Rules.
Applications, accompanied by testimonials as to character and qualifications, must be delivered to me not later than 11 o'clock, a.m., on above date.
Candidates must be in attendance at the Workhouse on day of meeting, and notice of the time of holding and of being registered in the Local Government Board's Register, if so required.
PATRICK O'CONNELL,
Clerk of the Union.
Boardroom, Workhouse, Cashel,
31st January, 1920.

MANAGERESS or ASSISTANT MANAGERESS WANTED for Tea Rooms.
Apply, stating age, salary required, and enclose copy of testimonials, to "Z 943, Manageress," this office.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES, NORTHAMPTON.
NURSES Wanted. Applicants must be strong, not less than 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and between 20 and 30 years of age. Previous experience not necessary. Will receive a training in Mental Nursing, and, on completion of two years' training, if found qualified, will be admitted to the Register of Mental Nurses. Salary, including uniform, £30 per annum. Forms of application may be obtained from the Medical Superintendent.

HOSPITAL TRAINING FOR NURSES.
The period of Training in Medical, Surgical and Sister Nursing in the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals, Dublin, is three years. Salary for first year £20, second £22, third £24. Full particulars can be had on application to the Matron.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.
DORMITORY MAIDS Wanted. Age between 20 and 30; height, not under 5 ft. 4 in.; wages £22 8/- per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform; rising by annual increments of £2 to £30 8/-, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform. Apply to the Matron, as above.

ENGINEER WANTED (single) on April, on the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough st., by THE WALLACE Water power accumulators and motor car engines. Salary £300. Apply, stating age, to Wallace, Professor Perry, 25 Stanley Crescent, London, W.11.

ASSISTANT Wanted for Ironmongery Business, city and suburbs; must be thoroughly reliable; doing over £3,000; good class trade.—Z 1026, Tailors," this office.

WOODWORKING Machinist—Wanted, a good Spindle Machinist.—Hearne and Co., Castle st., Waterford.

WANTED, a young Lady as Charge for Blouse and Underclothing Department; outdoor.—E. Proctor, The Diamond, Sligo.

WANTED, young Lady as Jnr. Assistant for a Restaurant in the city; must have experience.—Apply "Z 944, Assistant," this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted immediately for Mill in Midlands, a thoroughly competent Man capable of taking charge of office; salary to commence £150 per annum. Applications, which will be treated as strictly confidential, must be typed.—Z 902, this office.

WANTED, Boy, for Outfitting Business—Smart Man Wanted Apply, stating reference, salary (outdoor), Waterford, Outfitter, Waterford.

BOOKKEEPER—Lady, experienced, required to take charge of Office; salary to commence £100 per annum.—Apply, stating full particulars of experience, to "Z 977, this office.

WANTED, Girls to Label and Wrap; wages 3/- per week; only recommended girls will be considered. Apply, with copies of testimonials to P 705, this office.

WANTED for Drakemakker Workroom, a competent Lady to take charge; must be a thoroughly modern cutter of Costumes and Coats; state salary required, with copies of testimonials.—Z 1004, Lady," this office.

:D by the Athy Co-operative Agricultural Society, Limited, Creamery, Northgate, Athy, Co. Kildare, etc.; state reference, experience, and salary required.—Apply to Secretary, Athy Co-operative Agricultural Society, Limited, Athy.

WANTED, Architect's Assistant during spare time; good draughtsman and experienced in designing.—P 956, this office.

WANTED about 18th, indoors, strong, obliging Assistant in Grocery Business, to live with family; state wages required.—Apply, in first instance, by letter, to J. L. Pilsworth, 53, 54, 55, 56, 13 and 14 Thomas street, Dublin.

DRAPERY, Outfitting, and Boots—Wanted immediately, a thoroughly qualified Salesman to Second Counter Hand for above in a Midland town; Protestant. Send replies by letter to "Z 1009, Salesman," this office.

DRESSMAKER—Wanted, experienced Hand to Charge of Workroom; Protestant; state experience and salary indoor) to "Z 752, Dressmaker," this office.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, Lady to take Charge of Workroom, competent cutter and fitter; copies testimonials, wages required.—Apply "Z 1011, Dressmaker," this office.

DRESSMAKER—A progressive firm in one of the Northern provincial towns requires superior young Lady to superintend Workroom; must be thoroughly reliable; experience, salary (indoor), useful engagement for suitable person.—Z 691, this office.

ESTATE Carpenter of good Handyman Wanted for Estate Workshop, Co. Dublin; state experience and send copies of references.—Z 769, Man," this office.

EXPERIENCED Help required, country town, Clare; for cooking and housework; state wages required.—Z 882, Help," this office.

FANCY Goods Buyer, Indian, etc.—Twilights Ltd., and those likely to become druckilled seeking Remunerative Employment, should write Twilights Association, Leamington, for particulars of and forms for the Examination to be held in London, Dublin, Glasgow, Colombo (Ceylon), Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, on 23rd May next.

GROCERY Wanted, young Lady as Charge for Blouse and Underclothing Department; outdoor.—E. Proctor, The Diamond, Sligo.

GROCERY Wanted, young Lady as Jnr. Assistant for a Restaurant in the city; must have experience.—Apply "Z 944, Assistant," this office.

HARDWARE and Grocery—Wanted immediately, two Assistants; Protestants; state salary required.—Lesslie and Co., Ltd., Ballymena.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted by bachelor; must be a good cook; Protestant preferred; state wages required.—P 1015, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted for block of flats; one with knowledge of cooking preferred; state wages required.—P 1015, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted for block of flats; one with knowledge of cooking preferred; family three; no servant; state wages required.—P 1015, this office.

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A NEW 1920 Model Maxwell Touring Car for Sale; immediate delivery.—Grimes, 134 Lower Baggot st. Dublin.

ARMY Motor Cars, rubber lined, with hood attachments, ideal for all-round summer, cost Government £1,000 each; our price only £175, spare wheel and tyre extra; can be used by one person or suitable for family of children.—McGuirk's, Yo Olde Curiositie Shoppe, 21 Coal Quay, Cork.

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FOR Sale, 1916 Ford Touring Car, just overhauled. Apply Z 810, Ford, this office.
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NEW Sunbeam, 1920 delivery. Write and secure your position.—Wade Agency, McTarnan, 5 King st.
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APPRENTICE Wanted for Motor and Engineering Works, city; also one improver; wages to start; overtime to proceed. Apply, with copies of reference, F 444 office.
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WANTED, for Londonderry Depot, a steady, reliable mechanic, thoroughly competent to do all classes of motor work and repairs; state age, salary experience, and where last employed. Apply, stating experience, wages, and age to Hodge-Whitworth, Ltd., Stephen's Green.
WANTED, Co. Dublin, experienced Chauffeur; T.T. indoor; married, no children, may suit.—Z 1,000, Chauffeur, this office.
WANTED, Chauffeur, experienced, married; generally useful; house and garden; state wages, etc., Moorhead, Chanter Hill, Enniskillen.

COMESTICS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1.)

GOOD Maid or Nursery Governess Wanted, R.C., to take child or two, over 6 years; new home; Limerick district; country preferred; highly recommended.—Z 995, Maid, this office.
FOR Tecarure, Nurse to take complete charge of infant 13 months, also two other children 10 and 8 years; well recommended; experienced; good cook preferred; good wages, comfortable home, suitable girl.—"Z 1,000, Nurse," this office.
NURSE Housemaid Wanted, three children, youngest 3 years; good wages; Londonderry; send copy testimonials.—Z 1,001, this office.
SUPERIOR Nurse, educated, Wanted for Devonshire; boy 5, girl 3; references; 2 children, 3½ and 2 years; comfortable home; £40-£45. Apply Mrs. Hall, Dartry road, Dublin.
WANTED, superior Nurse, R.C., for infant.—P 365, this office.
WANTED, experienced Nurse, R.C., for a boy of ten months.—Z 813, Nurse," this office.
WANTED, two Sisters, Nurse and General; comfortable home; good wages; must be thoroughly reliable.—Z 942, Nurse," this office.
WANTED, a thoroughly trustworthy single handed R.C. Protestant Nurse to take charge of a boy aged 5 months; must be fond of children; references required and waited on; a thoroughly trained Under Nurse seeking a first place might suit. Apply Mrs. Mary Byrne, Quarry, Rathfarnham.
WANTED, Young Girl desires situation as General; would prefer small family; will assist; good wages. Apply Mrs. Dillon, The Lodge, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
WANTED, Comfortable young Girl to mind baby. Bring references to 78 Bathurst road, after 4 p.m.
WANTED, for Co. Wicklow, an experienced R.C. Nurse for one baby; year old. Apply Mrs. Hoare's Solicitors, Waterford.
WANTED, young Girl, help mind two children, go to school three times; another maid kept.—Z 1,010, 612 wages.—Z 1054, Help," this office.
WANTED, Young Girl to take charge of boy of 3, every afternoon. Apply 34 Belmont avenue, Fairview; after 11 a.m. and between 2-3 p.m.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED immediately, experienced Kitchenmaid; good wages; well recommended.—P 409, this office.
WANTED, Laundry, Dairymaid, strong, cool; recommended; country.—Z 918, Maid," this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

SERVANTS' REGISTERY,
51 WESTMORELAND STREET,
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants.
{ 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies.
(Saturdays Closed 1 p.m.)

COOK and Housemaid, disengaged, wish to go together; excellent references; Miss Kennedy, Rathgar.
DRESSMAKER wishes post as sewingmaid or daily nursery governess; has highly recommended.—P 145, this office.
RESPECTABLE Woman wants Daily Work or Office Cleaning; strictly honest.—P 420, this office.
RESPECTABLE Woman wants Daily Work or South side; highly recommended.—P 412, this office.
WORKING Housekeeper in business or Gentleman's flat in small, quiet family; highly recommended. 224 Pearse st., Hughes.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

A GOOD Cook wishes situation; London preferred. Inter-council, 9 Dawson st., 14 Suffolk st.
A LADY recommends young country Girl as Cook or Housemaid; small family.—Z 887, Irish Times Office, Burgh quay.
COOK, First Class, seeks situation; presently disengaged; understands all branches cooking.—Z 940, Cook, this office.
COOK, middle young; nice plain cook, reliable; highly recommended; city; suburbs; £24 to £26.—P 770, this office.
DISENGAGED, excellent Protestant Cook (with Housemaid); highest references; Dublin or suburbs preferred. 20 Upper Merrion st.
ECONOMICAL Cook General (middle aged); comfortable place; Dublin preferred.—275, North Circular road.
GOOD Cook, where three maids are kept; wages £30; references only.—Cook, 53 Upper Dorset st.
GOOD Cook or Cook tenderer, disengaged in botanic suburbs; preferred.—Apply, 4 Belgrave road, Rathmines.
GOOD Plain Cook; highest reference. Apply M., 38 St. Omer's st.
GOOD Cook, thoroughly understands her business, early disengaged.—2,000, Irish Times Office, Bargy house, Bridge st.
LADY Cook, Edinburgh trained; good experience; disengaged; highest references.—Z 1,000, Cook, this office.
LADY wishes to recommend highly experienced Maid; would go as Cook in small family or Housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; South side; disengaged 1st March. Apply letter only, 20 Palmerston Park.
RESPECTABLE Woman wants Daily Cooking or Useful Help; can be highly recommended.—P 636, this office.
TWO Sisters desire situations together, Cook General, A Home Preferred; country preferred; highly recommended.—P 423, this office.
TWO Sisters wish post together, excellent Cooking, dairy, and town; Co. Dublin preferred.—P 651, this office.

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

A RESPECTABLE young country Girl desires situation as General in small family; city or suburbs; highest references given.—Z 780, General," this office.
GENERAL; plain cooking; small washing; early riser; city; recommended.—P 411, this office.
GENERAL; plain cooking; small washing; good character; references produced; early riser; recommended.—P 407, this office.
RESPECTABLE Girl wishes situation as General Servant; small family; recommended.—Apply to Mr. Coulter, 42 Gordon st., Ringsend.
SUPERIOR General, experienced, disengaged; small family; recommended.—35 Waterloo place (letter only).
SUPERIOR General, country girl, or Cook Housekeeper to a gentleman.—R., 13 Dorset street, Drumcondra.
TRUSTWORTHY General, trained as (second); recommended.—Mary Byrne, Quarry, Rathfarnham.
YOUNG Girl (country) desires situation as General; small family; will assist; good wages; well recommended.—P 409, this office.
YOUNG General, experienced, desires situation; small family; small washing; good paper.—P 413, this office.
YOUNG General, good cook, laundress, disengaged, 2nd March; wishes situation in city; wages £26.—P 648, this office.
YOUNG General, disengaged; good cook; small family; £26. Apply Quinn's Arcade, Ranelagh.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

A Miss Smith, over early, Grafton st.—Apply Smith, Horse Parlourmaids, Homemaids.
A GOOD Housemaid disengaged. Apply R. K., 20 Upper Kings st., Dublin.
HOUSE Parlourmaid; young Girl wants situation; has knowledge of general housework; well recommended.—P 151, Irish Times Office, Kingstown.
HOUSEMAID—Young country Girl wishes situation in gentleman's house, either as Under or Single in small family; highly recommended, R.C.; country preferred; no caring or washing. Address L. F., care Mrs. Bergin, 20 King st., Ballybrack, Co. Wicklow.
LADY'S MAID or Parlourmaid; some experience; Methodist; Home Reformatory; Dublin district preferred; recommended.—P 910, Maid," this office.

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

WANTED, County Clones, Chauffeur; Protestant, married; good horse, milk, garden, etc.; fine house and electric light section.—Z 972, Chauffeur," this office.

DISENGAGED.

A GARAGE Foreman requires responsible position (Ford); 8 years' experience with commercial and private vehicle work; any locality.—Z 612, this office.
A YOUNG Man wishes situation, drive Ford car, do plain gardening; care part and time; can drive; five years in last place; highly recommended; strict T.T. abstainer.—Z 908, Man," this office.
E.—A.F. Mechanic requires situation in Garage. Reference to R. of 524, Irish Times Office.
EXPERIENCED Chauffeur Companion seeks position; gentlemanly; quiet; best references; private repairs.—Z 780, Chauffeur," this office.

DOMESTICS (CONTINUED).

WIDOW would like to place nice Girl in gentleman's house to train as Parlourmaid; two children there are young ladies.—Z 1006, Maid," this office.
WOMAN (middle-aged) wishes to meet with Parliamentary agent; some experience; good references.—Teresa Hussey, Crookstown, Kilmacle, Co. Meath.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

A RESPECTABLE Farmer's Daughter would go as Children's Maid, Mother's Help or Home and Parlourmaid; good needlewoman; well educated; highly recommended.—P 250, this office.
CHILDREN'S Maid disengaged, R.C., good needlewoman; one or two children.—Z 454, Irish Times Office, Bagnot st. Bridge.
EXPERIENCED Nurse; excellent references; disengaged; 3 months.—Z 705, Nurse," this office.
SUPERIOR Nurse or Mother's Help desires post; good reference.—P 705, this office.
THOROUGHLY experienced Nurse disengaged (Protestant); good references; children one year and upwards; state wages and particulars.—Nurse, 9a Lower Baggot st., Dublin.
16 CHARLEMONT place, Dublin—Nurse, I.C., take baby from month; nursery preferred.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., DISENGAGED.

KITCHENMAID and second Housemaid, Sisters, disengaged; Kingstown or Sandycove; Catholic; Protestants.—Z 950, Sisters," this office.
MAID disengaged; recommended; willing; able to be trained as Kitchenmaid and Betweenmaid. For Co. Wicklow, Kingstown, Blackrock, Dalkey, Queen's Co.
YOUNG Woman desires situation as Kitchenmaid or Vegetable Maid in Hotel; recommended.—P 403, this office.

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A "BRIDAL Veil," Limerick Lace, £25; first prize.—Apply Irish Linen Depot, 44 Mary st., Dublin.
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DOUBLE Desk, Mahogany, with 4 falls and heavy brass lock and bar; fine condition.—Strahan, 135 Stephen's Green.
FUEL Loss for Sale, 45/- per ton; ton upwards delivered free.—P 676, this office.
FOR Sale, Antique Desks, Sportsman's Calendar, 1795; also Cabinet, 1803.—A. B. C., Irish Times Office, Bargy house, Bridge st.
GROCER'S Van, some Corks, Copper Mullet, Stop Cock, Ladder, National Club Register, for Sale.—P 514, this office.
GLOVES Cinbe, best maker; Brassie, Driver, and Iron, G 5-6 each; Golf Bags, 8/11, 12/11, 14/11; Golf Balls, 1/6 and 2/6.—The Athletic Stores, 122 Stephen's Green, Dublin.
JAM Jars, all sizes, large quantity; what offers; city.—P 675, this office.
LOST Property Office, 3 South George's st.—90 Overcoats, Gentlemen's, 27/6, 42/-, 52/6; Men's Waterproofs, 3/6; Cycling Capes, 1/9; Hoots Ladies', 17/11; Gentlemen's, 21/-; Coats, Short Cloth, 3/6; Blankets (Army), white and colours, 10/6, 12/6, 25/-; Body Belts, 2/3; Leather Belts, 1/-; Hose Waterproof, 6/6; Bed Sheets, 2/3; Ladies' Heavy Coats, 27/11; Suit Lengths, 32/6; Dungarees, Socks, Raincoats, Braces, Warms, Umbrellas, 5/-, etc.; Leather Vests, wool lined, 19/6. Typewriters and Washing Machines; large stocks.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, Ltd., 21/23 Dame street, Dublin.
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SALE, Secondhand Books, subject Cromwell, Luther's "Table Talk," perfect, bound calf.—P 511, this office.
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CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.

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Books of the Week.

SPIRITUALISM.

The issue of books on spiritualism continues unabated, but not all of them are by believers. It happens that the three books now under review are more or less hostile to the claims of spiritualism—a fact that may be some slight indication that there is considerable alarm at the growth of the practice of the occult and impatience to the moral sanity of the nation.

Mr. Chamberlain is frankly hostile and contemptuous in respect of the claims of spiritualism. He regards the majority of mediums and the alleged manifestations as fraudulent, or, if not, then as instances of self-delusion. Such *séance*-phenomena as are genuine he holds to be products of the personality of medium and sitters, and in no instance due to the action of superhuman or spirit agency. Mr. Chamberlain is himself an expert *prestidigitateur*, and he knows how, in spite of the most determined attention, our observing senses can be deceived by tricks. He cites numerous instances of deception, and, what is no less to the point, of credulity. Fraudulent deception is extremely rife among spiritualistic mediums, and it could hardly escape exposure were it not that it meets an ally in the audiences at *séances*, whose critical and observing faculties are dulled by a pseudo-devotional atmosphere, by the darkness, and by a prepared mood of expectancy.

It would be surprising if believers in the occult were not very impatient with critics like Mr. Cumberland, and it is improbable that his *exposé* will modify their views. Yet it is in the interests of truth that he writes, and fraud has been so constantly associated with the production of spiritualistic phenomena that judgment must go grave facie against them as not genuine or as certainly open to the gravest suspicion.

Mr. Coulson Kernahan's little brochure is described as "a personal experience and a warning." He writes gravely of the peril to moral health that lies in devotion to occult mysteries. He regards them as among the "things forbidden," and he adduces sound reasons why knowledge of the life in the unseen world and communication with it should have been providentially withheld. Summarily we may put it thus: the disciplinary character of this life, and the incentive to moral effort and moral and spiritual progress would, so far as we can see, be imperilled, if not destroyed, by the removal of the veil. If, for example, we might see by looking into a crystal in a comprehensive moment of time the entire stretch of our future life on earth, and be sure that it would so unfold, what effect would that vision have upon the hidden man of the heart and upon our life in this world? Here is a fine theme for some of our analytic novelists; but only a Balzac would be adequate to it, and not even he satisfyingly. At least we can say that life would no longer be a quest and an adventure, and quite probably it would become intolerably mechanical. It is on similar grounds that we must reject the conception of a static heaven as inhospitable to man's moral nature as we now know it.

Dr. A. T. Schofield's volume is one of the best accounts we have seen of the phenomena and claims of what he prefers to call "spiritism." It is a fair and impartial, and by no means unfriendly, examination by one whose profession has given him abundant opportunities for the study of the obscurer workings of the human mind, and especially those which may be classed as morbid. Dr. Schofield's attitude is set forth in a paragraph in the introductory chapter: "There can be no doubt that modern spiritism, with all its faults and follies, has done much towards promoting a general consensus that there is life after death, and a vast invisible spirit world, and so far has done service to man." But he adds that "much of its work is not only evil in itself, but full of mental and spiritual dangers of the gravest character, too often ending in the loss of reason, to say nothing of the actual physical dangers that beset it."

We gather that Dr. Schofield does not believe in the possibility of necromancy—that is communication with discarnate spirits, the spirits of those who have passed out of the life in the body. He is satisfied, however, that other spirits, many of a demoniacal character, may, and do, communicate, especially when the door is left ajar in the rites of the *séance*, and may even take possession in some cases of the human personality. He gives a number of instances of "possession" encountered in his practice of the profession which look very like the real thing, and, if they do not conclusively bear out the theory of demoniacal influence, are sufficient to warn off the curious and unstable from exposing themselves to obsessions so terrible. Mediums themselves, especially those who live by the exercise of their powers, often go to the bad morally, and deteriorate even in health of body and mind. The abnormal character of the strain to which they are constantly subjected ultimately produces very ill effects. Sitters, too, though to a less degree, are under abnormal conditions, and not a few who have persisted in the practice of the *séance* have lost touch with the moralities and duties of common life.

Attention may be directed to a valuable chapter on "Collective Hypnosis," and to a chapter on "Spiritism and Christianity." The tendency of the group or crowd to yield to a common emotion and to hallucinations is perfectly well established, and the liability of men even of scientific training to become subject to collective hypnosis during a *séance*, and without their awareness, is no less well established. Such "collective hypnotism" accounts for not a few of the spiritualistic phenomena, though not for all, as Dr. Schofield admits.

Whether it is possible to be a thoroughgoing spiritualist and to continue faithful to the doctrines and the common worship of Christianity is a pressing question. If we limit spiritualism to a department of psychic research, probably Christianity and it will not develop any antipathy, and may both be followed without any sense of their rivalry. But if spiritualism is raised to the level of religion and becomes a cult, Christianity must either be concealed or ignored. Spiritualism in the cult form substitutes the *séance* for the common worship, the medium for the Mediator, hypnosis for devotion, and communion with spirits for fellowship with God. In particular, it discredits the Christ of historic Christianity, by Whom is the redemption and life of men, reducing Him to the level of a "psychic." No one will object to spiritualism so long as it confines itself in the strictly scientific spirit to research for truth in regard to psychical phenomena. But the present-day attempt to exalt it into a religion, and on the basis of dubious hallucinations and communications to provide a cult that will sustain the moral and spiritual life, is, in our judgment, an act of trespass, and will bring only bitter disappointment to those who follow this way.

"Spiritualism." By Stuart Chamberlain. London: Odhams. 7/6 net.
"Spiritualism." By Coulson Kernahan. London: The Religious Tract Society. 2/- net.
"Modern Spiritism." By A. T. Schofield, M.D. London: Churchill. 3/6 net.

THE LINEN TRADE.

Fourteen years ago Mr. John Horner began to compile this history of the linen trade. It brings us down to the time when, about 1825, the inevitable march of civilisation supplanted the hand spinning wheels with the unromantic power-driven machines of the present day. This book was not written for material gain or contemporaneous honour, for the author knew that his days were numbered, and he died almost as soon as he had completed his work. Yet the record of his painstaking research and investigation must live as one of the romances of history, and certainly that Horner's interest in his subject and intimate knowledge of the industry were combined with a remarkable grasp of the historical and political significance of trade. He writes with a full appreciation of the motives which inspired Kings and Parliaments to make laws to further an industry which would make for the prosperity of the subjects as well as for the increased *prestige* of the realm. Some of the laws, ambitious in their objects, were disastrous in their results, but it was from these failures that the experience was gained which eventually put the linen industry of Ireland in the position that it occupies to-day.

The book is not written in the pedantic style of a technical expert, although it is obvious that Mr. Horner was one of the foremost experts of his day. It is a description of the improvements effected in the crude spinning wheel, combined with a clear account of the vicissitudes of the industry, its effects upon the civilisation of the masses and upon the policies of the various Governments of Europe. There is a romantic side to commerce, and even to trade unionism, and it is this side which Mr. Horner kept always before him. There are numerous diagrams to scale of spinning wheels collected by the author from all countries, and representing all ages. These are accompanied by non-technical descriptions from which the reader can trace the growth of mechanical genius in various nations.

Ireland was quick to seize upon the improvements effected in the wheels of other lands, and she brought to bear upon them her own inventive genius. She was in touch with the linen-producing countries of Europe before the advent of the Normans, and, undoubtedly, spinning was carried on at that time. There are no actual records, however, until the time of Henry II. of Ireland (1185). The credit for establishing the linen trade as a great industry must go to the Earl of Strafford, who introduced the Dutch wheel into this country. His method of forcing it on the Irish spinners was drastic, but effective, and the Dutch wheel eventually became the standard. It is odd to read of the industry being started at "Chapel Izod," but spinning was carried on first in the South and West of Ireland, and the first linen hall was established in Dublin in 1728.

It was the Huguenots, however, who really established the fine linen trade of Ireland when they fled to this country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and set up wheels for the spinning of fine counts. In the eighteenth century the industry had become so extensive that the weavers formed a union. This was resented by the authorities, who suppressed it, at the same time making it illegal to form, join, or subscribe to any workers' combination under pain of six months' imprisonment and a public whipping. Mr. Horner deals very sympathetically with the awful conditions under which the workers lived, the child labour, and the limitations of medical science. In most interesting fashion he traces the legislation which led eventually to the passing of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts. Twenty years after the opening of the first linen hall in Dublin a similar building was opened in Belfast, but, by reason of the introduction of the steamship and the consequent more rapid and frequent communication with Great Britain and Europe, the use of the halls gradually diminished, and finally they were turned to other purposes.

At the close of the eighteenth century there was a time of much over-production, and the industry suffered a great reverse. In the South it died out almost entirely, but Ulster tided over this period by engaging in the cotton-spinning industry until a reaction began. Machinery was introduced, and "only in remote districts," says the author in closing the chapters on Ireland, "was the pleasant whirr of the wheel heard for a few more years."

There are evidences in England that attention was early brought to bear on the ancient flax-spinning wheels, and there are numerous reproductions in this book of old plans and specifications for patent improvements. There seems to have been a flourishing linen industry in Scotland in the early days before history was written, but it languished until revived by the wise enactments of William and Mary in the seventeenth century. A real expansion took place early in the eighteenth century when the Act of Union gave to Scotland a co-partnership with England in commerce. There are interesting chapters about France, and notable references to the lawns of St. Quentin and the cambric of Cambrai; it is strange to read of these familiar, now ruined, towns in connection with the arts of peace. The Hanseatic League developed a flax industry, and kept in touch with Irish methods. Germany—the late German Empire—was also a great producer of linen. Belgium was always a careful grower of flax, and the reader will find much information regarding the rotation of crops in this chapter. In Russia periods of progress were followed by political strife and the crumbling of all the good work done by patriotic well-wishers of the country.

This book is full of interest and instruction. Although dealing with the past, it is evident that the author gave much thought to present-day problems, and he did not hesitate to point a moral for the guidance of the emancipated workman of to-day.

"The Linen Trade of Europe During the Spinning Wheel Period." By John Horner. Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr. 20/-.

RELIGION AND THE ADOLESCENT.

The period of adolescence is a critical time in the lives of boys and girls, and a time of anxiety for those who have the responsibility of forming the characters of the young. At such a time physical changes occur, and bring with them disturbance of mental and moral balance. New emotions are felt, a new sense of power reveals itself, imagination takes a freer rein, and in the religious life, too, changes take place. The teaching about spiritual things which the child accepted without question is scrutinised and examined. Reason is beginning to come into its own, and, if satisfactory explanations be not forthcoming, faith is in danger of falling away bit by bit, and the ground is by degrees prepared for the rationalist or secularist teacher.

None feels more acutely the difficulties which face those who have to deal with adolescents than the clergy—especially those who are working among the growing boys and girls of our big industrial centres, where the conditions of life and of employment tend to lessen the interval between the schoolboy and the man until, in some cases, it is virtually non-existent. So much teaching has to be compressed into such a short time that it is difficult to retain one's hold where so many voices are calling the soul to make trial of new experiences. These thoughts, and others similar to them, are in the mind of every conscientious parish priest, and to what bitter heart-searchings they sometimes give rise!

To those who are looking for help in this direction we can heartily recommend this useful book. It is written by one who has had large experience of work among the younger generation, and has tried to find the way of solution of a pressing problem by the development of the "gang-instinct" which manifests itself in every normal adolescent. Such institutions as the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides supply in their organisation and activities a means of giving expression to this instinct: to this the wonderful success of these organisations seems to be due. The author suggests that in the religious education of the young use should be made of this natural and healthy trait. Remember that you are teaching a class of gregarious creatures; have a carefully-prepared and graduated programme; let your method of instruction be scientific; express yourself in language understood by boys and girls of the twentieth century—these are suggestions all of the Church would play a more important part in moulding the characters of those who are passing from spiritual childhood to the adult stage.

"Religion and the Adolescent." By Percy Dearmer, M.A., and Conrad Noel, B.A. London: Macmillan. 4/6 net.

THE LAST CRUSADE.

The outstanding feature of "The Last Crusade" is the magnificent hundred sketches in colour, monochrome, and line made by Mr. Donald Maxwell in the autumn and winter of 1918, when he was sent on duty to Palestine by the Admiralty for the needs of the Imperial War Museum. The letter-press is worthy of the illustrations; but the fact that the illustrations are the chief attraction of a beautiful book creates a difficulty in reviewing it. We can say, for example, that the frontispiece represents Jaffa, but this bald statement does no sort of justice to the colour effects which so subtly convey the atmosphere of that ancient town. From the first sketch we see the glory of the walls of Taranto when he is on his way to discharge his Eastern mission. He has a wonderful picture representing dawn in the Alps. His own quotation gives some of his effects—

What envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east:
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

Sad memories attach to Gallipoli, but in his illustration of a Crusader's watchtower the author subtly reminds us that we have in the end succeeded where the Crusaders so signally failed. The picture of the air-road to Otranto opens up a visita of the possibilities which science has now afforded to the artist of the future. "Pisgah Heights" assume another form, therefore, in the hands of Mr. Maxwell. The two illustrations of the streets of Bethlehem deserve attention. We looked at the picture of Damascus, we were struck, not by its age, but by its youth. The British drifters at Beirut blend the ancient and the modern most congruously, and the same feeling attaches to the sight of patrol-boats off Sidon. It is singular to see the illustration—the lovely one—of a motor launch entering the harbour of Tyre. A happy picture is that of another Samson at the gates of Gaza. The whole book is a feast of artistic beauty, and we most warmly congratulate the author-artist on his achiev

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No tenor has ever achieved greater popularity than Caruso. His glorious voice has compelled the admiration of countless audiences in many countries, and it can be safely asserted that not only as an operatic vocalist, but also as a singer of ballads, he stands supreme. Caruso has elected to record exclusively for

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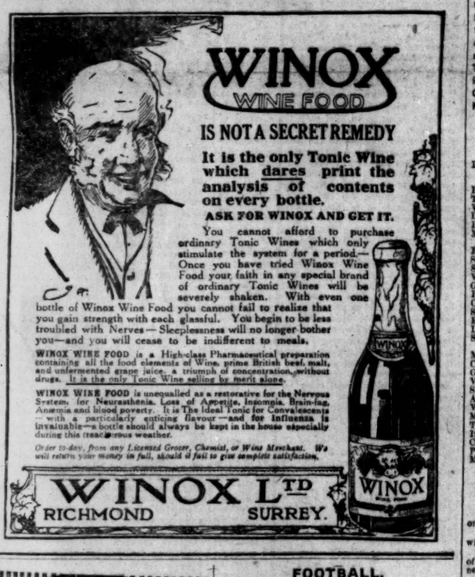

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You cannot afford to purchase ordinary Tonic Wines which only stimulate the system for a period.—Once you have tried Winox Wine Food your faith in any special brand of ordinary Tonic Wines will be severely shaken. With even one bottle of Winox Wine Food you cannot fail to realise that you gain strength with each glassful. You begin to be less troubled with Nerves—Sleeplessness will no longer bother you—and you will cease to be indifferent to meals.

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The Highly Concentrated LIQUID NERVE TONIC

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REGD.
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SPORTING NEWS.

WARWICK MEETING—YESTERDAY.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

WARWICK, THURSDAY NIGHT.

A sudden visitation of frost made the course very treacherous to-day, and not until nearly one o'clock did the Stewards decide that racing could take place. Turkey Buzzard had matters all his own way in the National Hunt Flat Race, and in surprising thing was that, though making the running throughout with many lengths of a lead, the fielders offered 6 to 4 against him. Of the four runners for the Upton Steeplechase, Rockcorry and Artistry both came to grief at the second fence, and the favourite, Nadine, though giving anything but a faultless display, drew out with a long lead and won anyhow. Rippling Water fully justified favouritism for the Corinthian Steeplechase, for in Mr. Bristow's hands he was always going like a winner, though Willy Wyn stuck well to him till reaching the straight. Krooner was expected to improve in the Chesterton Hunt Flat Race, on his previous day's third, but he did not run too courageously, and Northcourt scored readily. Mr. Parrish supplemented his Nottingham success with Malcopo, who very cleverly secured the Chandos Hurdle from A.A. Mr. Bees rode his third winner when Happy Jack, leading throughout, won the Rugby Steeplechase. Details:—

1.30.—WARWICK HUNT FLAT, £100. 2 m.

Mrs. H. Hollins's b. h. TURKEY BUZZARD, by White Eagle—Theraphis, 5, 11-10. H. Payne 1
Mr. E. Percy's OCEAN WAVE, 4, 11-10. Mr. H. Brown 2
Sir H. Webb's WHITEBOY, a, 11-10. Mr. G. Stokes 3

(Winner trained by W. Payne.)

Betting—Turkey Buzzard, 2 to 1 agst. Whiteboy, 4 to 1 Ocean Wave.

Won by eight lengths; one and a half.

2.0.—UPTON CHASE, £100. 2m.

Mr. J. Harvie's b m. NADINE, by Naledi—Allumette, 6, 10-11 ..... Mr. F. Rees 1
Mr. D. Fabre's ST. CLIFDEN, a, 12-0 ..... Bowen 2
Mr. F. Brown's ROCKCORRY, 6, 10-11...Spares 3

Also ran—Artistry (Lee). (Winner trained by Poole.)

Betting—5 to 4 on NADINE, 2 to 1 agst. Rockcorry, 6 to 1 Artistry, 10 to 1 St. Clifden.

Won by a distance. Rockcorry and Artistry fell at the second fence. Leaving the fox covert on the first circuit Nadine,

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES
OF THE RECORD PANTOMIME,
OLD KING COLE.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) AT 7.30
BENEFIT OF
DOROTHY VAUGHAN.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY
SEE SPECIAL BILLS.
LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

GAIETY THEATRE.
Next Week THE O'MARA OPERA CO
Mon., Wed., and Sat., "LA BOHEME." Tuesday, "SAMSON AND DELILAH." Wednesday, "IL TROVATORE." Thursday, "UN BALLO IN MASCHERA." Friday, "MADAM BUTTERFLY." Saturday Matinee, "FAUST." Saturday Night, "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
8.40. ..... TWICE NIGHTLY. ..... 8.40.
LAST EIGHT NIGHTS.
BARNEY ARMSTRONG'S PANTOMIME,
CINDERELLA.
NEW JOKES, SONGS, AND DANCES.
BOX OFFICE OPEN 11 to 3. Telephone—3209.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8.15,
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2.30.
A Comedy in Three Acts, by William Boyle,
"QUEER ONES."
By Con. O'Leary.
"A MINUTE'S WAIT."
By Martin J. McHugh.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3268.

ABBEY THEATRE.
SUNDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 8th,
At 8.15 p.m.
STRING ORCHESTRA.
Conductor: Dr. J. F. LARCHET.
VOCALIST:
MISS JEAN NOLAN.
Seats, 3/- to 1/-. Booking at Theatre.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.30 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 8.45.
Hubert O'Grady's Famous Play,
"THE IRISH."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2/-. Tel. 3016.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE. THE LAW THAT FAILED,
Starring ALMA TAYLOR.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO ROAD.
COME EARLY. LAST 2 DAYS. COME EARLY.
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN."
SEQUEL TO "TARZAN OF THE APES."
Showing at 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
THE MAN WHO WON, starring Isobel Elsom and Owen Nares, at 4, 6.30, 9; and Full Programme.
Monday, THE BELLS (as played by Sir Henry Irving). Rosario Ramond's Famous Orchestra.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
AFTERNOON LECTURES, 1920.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.
NEW STARS.
By REV. T. E. CORTIE, S.J., F.R.A.S.
Admission 1/-.

BRAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
CONCERT
AT WOODBROOK CONCERT HALL,
By kind permission of Sir Stanley Cochrane, Bart., D.L.
On TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEB. 6th, 1920,
at 8.15 p.m.
ARTISTES.—Madame Borel, Soprano; Mr. John Hunter, Mr. T. W. Hall, Baritone; Miss Hilda Wallis, Violin; Conductor, Mr. T. H. Weaving.
The following items will be included in the programme:—"The Crusaders" (Gade), "Soldiers at Peace" (L. Boyle), "The Silent Land" (White).
Admission—3/6 (Reserved Seats), 2/4, and 1/3
Subscribers, 2/-.
The following Trains will stop at Woodbrook Station:—Up—Leaving Bray—7.35, 8.0, 9.55, 10.30, 10.40.
Down—Leaving Westland Row—6.40, 7.45, 9.0, 10.0; leaving Harcourt Street—7.40.
Tickets—Foster's, Bray; Cramer's, Dublin.

ALL-IRELAND BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS,
AT ARTS INDUSTRIES HALL,
BALLSBRIDGE.
11 a.m. to 7 p.m.,
TO-DAY.

THE DANCE AT THE
BLUE BIRD TEA ROOMS,
KINGSTOWN.
WILL NOT TAKE PLACE TO-NIGHT.

GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.
CINDERELLA
(Under Hotel Management.)
SEASON 1919-20.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
FROM 8 to 11.30.
DANCE TICKETS ..... 5/- each, at Hotel.
Music under the Personal Direction of Mr. CLARKE BARRY.

LECTURES IN MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
MILES' HALL, 8 MERRION ROW, DUBLIN.
CONCLUDING LECTURE, FEB. 9th, 8.15 p.m.
Prof. G. H. CARPENTER, D.Sc., M.R.I.A.
"HORSES AND THEIR KINDRED: SOME LINKS IN GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY."
Illustrated with the Lantern.
Admission by Ticket, 2/-, obtainable at the Door on Monday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
"UNITY AND SELF-RELIANCE."
IRISH DRAPERS' AND OTHER TRADES' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.
THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
(ORDINARY AND INSURANCE MEMBERS)
OF THE
DUBLIN BRANCH
Will be held in DANIA HALL on
TO-DAY (FRIDAY)
6th FEBRUARY, 1920, at 7.30 p.m., SHARP.
Business:
(1) Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1919.
(2) Proposed Alteration of Rules.
(3) Election of Officers and Committee for ensuing year.
(4) Nominations for Officers and Members of the Executive Committee.
By Order,
DUBLIN BRANCH COMMITTEE.

INCORPORATED ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL OF IRELAND, FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLUB FEET, KNEE AND OTHER JOINTS; ALSO RICKETS AND SPINAL DISEASES, UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.
A Meeting of the House and Finance Committee was held on the 4th inst., the Vice-Chairman, E. D. Maclaughlin, Esq., J.P., presiding. Also present:—William Brown, Esq., Miss Corcoran, Major and Mrs. T. S. Haughton, Mrs. Higuett, O.B.E.; Miss Marian Wade, Lady Walker.
The routine business was transacted. Cheques amounting to £285 4 9 were signed in payment of the accounts for January. Number of inmates in the hospital on 31st January, 62; daily average during the month, 62.
It was decided to hold the Annual Meeting on Whitsunday, 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
The Governors gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions:—Collection for Co. Galway, per Lord and Lady Ardilaun, £19 15 6; collection for King's Co. Cot (North), per Mrs. Mahon, £9 5 5; collection for Co. Tipperary Cot, per Miss E. Maguire, £8 18 -; Hon. C. G. French, £5; the Dublin Steam Trawling Co., £2 6 -; Surgeon-Lieut. French, R.N., Frost & Brown, Esq., Miss MacCrossan, Rev. E. Hatton, £1 each; Messrs. Charles Chambers, 10/6.
The Matron acknowledges, with many thanks, the following gifts:—Sweets, Sir Algernon Coote; fruit, Mr. Cole-Baron, Esq.; poultry, Nurse Kershaw, Nurse O'Connor Butler, Mrs. Mosely; eggs, Mrs. Brown; flowers, Mrs. Pares; bandages, dressings, surgical sundries, etc., British Red Cross Society per Mrs. Higuett, O.B.E.

APPEALS.
FUEL!
WHERE and how to get it is the BURNING question of the day, and affects everybody. An effort is being made to collect 1,800 Shillings, or 1,000 Florins, Notes, to secure a supply for The Consenara Orphan Nurseries. Will all who can do so please remember "the needy and him that hath no help." Contributions gratefully received and acknowledged by Mrs. O'CONNELL, Clifden Rectory, Co. Galway.

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THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME ... 6.45 .. TWICE NIGHTLY 8.50.
Moss Empires, Ltd., present Albert De Courville's
NEW REVUE,
"TIP-TOP!"
AT THE REQUEST OF MANY OF OUR PATRONS THE MANAGEMENT HAVE DECIDED ON BOOKING THE UPPER CIRCLE (FROM MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 9), FOR ALL PERFORMANCES. A SPECIAL BOX OFFICE IN WINTER GARDENS IS NOW OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M., WHEN SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT 1/6.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—Madame KITTY McCAFFERY.
Light Refreshments. No Charge for Admission.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF ARTISTS.
THEATRE ROYAL,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
7th FEB., AT 3.
DO NOT FAIL TO HEAR
THE WONDERFUL
IRISH TENOR,
TOM BURKE,
TOM BURKE,
TOM BURKE,
Who took London by storm at the first Grand Opera, Covent Garden, after the War, and who promises to be the Greatest Tenor the world has ever known,
ASSISTED BY
GODFREY LUDLOW,
JOAN ASHLEY,
FRANK ST. LEGER.
Secure Your Tickets Without Delay, and avoid disappointment.
Special Booking Office at front of Theatre.
Tickets (including Tax)—Dress Circle, 12/-; 10/-; Parterre, 8/6, 7/-; First Row Upper Circle, 7/6, 6/6; Gallery, 3/-; Boxes, £4 12/-, £3 9/-; £2 17/-, £2 6/-, £1 14/6.

TIVOLI 6.45, 8.45. TIVOLI
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Two Boys and a Piano.
Lillian Dalby, Violiniste and Soprano. Jack Straw.
Evelyn Bergin. Hector and Lolletta. Gene Fields.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
Monday Next—Re-engagement of
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The Popular Tenor Vocalist.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
A BIG SUCCESS!
LAST TWO DAYS OF
THE PUBLIC DEFENDER.
A Powerful Drama, with a purpose, starring FRANK KEENAN and ALMA HANLON.
A FILM to make you Talk and Think.
Showing each day at 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 and 9.5.
New Drôle Comedy, Headin (14), Mutt and Jeff, etc.
TO-DAY'S BIG FILM ATTRACTION.
"QUINNEYS," Starring HENRY AINLEY.

DANCING.
Classes as usual. Private Lessons by Appointment.
DANCE TO-MORROW, 8 to 11 p.m.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE, 27 ADELAIDE ROAD.

DANCING.
MISS HAINES,
13, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
PRIVATE LESSONS BY APPOINTMENT.

THE ELYSEE DANCES,
35 DAWSON STREET.
Are Held
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
See "Arrangements for To-day."
Full Weekly Programme in "Irish Times" Every Monday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
PRESENTATION TO ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND MRS. D'ARCY.
TO HIS GRACE THE MOST REVEREND CHARLES FREDERICK D'ARCY, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, PRIMATE OF IRELAND.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED LAY MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND, together with many of the Clergy, are members of other great Churches of the Protestant Reformation, resident in the United Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, desire to offer your Grace our sincere and hearty congratulations on the occasion of your having up the duties of the high office to which your Grace has been elevated.
During the eight years you have resided amongst us as Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore you have endeared yourself to all classes and creeds with whom your Grace has been associated, by your kindly, sympathetic and generous nature.
Your work, religious, social, and philanthropic, has been untiring, and the zeal and devotion which you have displayed in the great charity, the Lord Mayor's Belfast Fund—the union of Churches—testify to your Grace's breadth of view and Christian charity.
Whilst deeply regretting that your Grace's official connection with us may be severed, we sincerely trust that you may long be spared to adorn the high position to which you have been elevated, and we now hold, and shall confidently rely on you for, the same unfailing sympathy and support as in the past.
We ask your Grace to accept the accompanying address, which we have signed in token of the reality of the feelings therein expressed, and we take this opportunity of tendering to Mrs. D'Arcy the gift of a Sapphire Ring, and to assure her of our sympathetic kindness and helpful and philanthropic activities, which have remembered and will receive gratitude by her many friends throughout the United Dioceses.
(Signed on behalf of the Committee)
R. KENNEDY, M.A., M.D., M.Ch., M.C.
HERBERT SWART, } Honorary
C. B. GRAHAM, } Secretaries.
JOHN WILSON, Treasurer.
A. C. WHITE, P.C.
CRAWFORD McCULLAGH, Knight.
JAMES JOHNSTON, Knight, P.C.
FREDERICK MONEYPENNY, Knight.
H. A. MOLYNEUX-MANNAM, Colonel.
STEWART BLACKER, Colonel.
ROBERT LIDDELL, Knight.
ROBERT WALSH.
T. R. TORRENS.
S. BLACKER QUIN.
J. E. MACCONNELL.
O. PEYDE.
R. A. ROBINSON.
H. M. POLLOCK.
ALFRED E. BRETT.
W. E. YOUNG.
H. A. McMURRIN.
J. G. LESLIE.
J. MILNE BARBOUR
A. A. FERRAR, M.A.
SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, P.C.
JOHN BRISTOW.

ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.
MY DEAR FRIENDS,—Your great kindness, which has come to me to-day in the form of such generous expression of attachment and good-will, touches me deeply, and makes me realise in the most vivid way the responsibility of the high office to which I have been called. I thank you and also the members of the United Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, with its wonderfully central, and Conor and its inner flourishing city, for your congratulations and kind wishes, and for the great generosity which accompanies them. And also I thank you, my friends, for the sympathy, and I may say, the affection which you have shown to me during the eight years I have been associated with you as a clergyman, and I have been with you as Bishop. Amongst you I have had many kindnesses, pleasant experiences, and I may say, many friendships, and I part with feelings not profound than sad, but I trust I may be allowed to say that the associations which have existed between us will be maintained in the future. And as regards the gift you have so generously given me, while I feel the value of the gift, I feel still more the kindness which attended it. Please convey to Mrs. D'Arcy and to your friends who have joined with you in this expression of their goodwill and affection my sincere thanks. I look back upon with much pleasure the years we have spent together, and look forward to the opportunities which the future may bring for association with the work of the Church.
Finally, let me thank you for your reference to Mrs. D'Arcy and for your beautiful gift to her. More than you could know or than I could express is her share in whatever success attended my work amongst you.
I am,
Yours ever faithfully,
CHARLES F. DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.
To-day ..... Morning 0.27 | Evening 0.45
To-morrow ..... 1.7 | 1.35
SUNRISE AND SUNSET.
To-day ..... Rises 8.24 | Sets 5.16
To-morrow ..... 8.2 | 5.18
LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 6.16 P.M.

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THE LARGEST SELECTION.
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"THE MIKADO,"
"MERRIE ENGLAND,"
"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN."
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Open Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays to 1 p.m.
Daily Delivery of Purchases.

WEATHER FORECAST

General Inference.—An anti-cyclone over the Southern North Sea is moving away N.E. or E. slowly. A secondary depression off our west coasts is probably moving north or north-east. Unsettled weather with much cloud is probable in the North and West. Fairer conditions are likely to prevail in the South-East for the present.

Ireland, N.W. and N.E.—Moderate or fresh winds from between South and South-West. Fair at first, becoming dull, with drizzle or light rain at times; visibility indifferent to fair; moderate temperature, becoming milder.

Rosslare and S.W.—Moderate or fresh S. to S.W. winds. Mainly overcast, some drizzle or rain at times; visibility indifferent to fair; mild.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—"Tip-Top," 6.45 and 8.50 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Old King Cole," 7.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Penian," 6.30 and 8.45 p.m.
Empire Theatre—"Cinderella," 6.40 and 8.40 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Building Fund," "Queer Ones," and "A Minute's Wait," 8.15 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—Continuous.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 2.30 to 10.15 p.m.
Royal Dublin Society—Afternoon Lecture, 4 o'clock.
Bray Choral Society—Concert, Woodbrook Concert Hall, Bray, 8.15 p.m.
All-Ireland Badminton Championships—Arts Industries Hall, Ballsbridge, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Dublin Corporation, 1 p.m.
South City Markets Company, 2.30 p.m.
Professor Goligher's Lecture—Woolworth's Café, Grafton Street, 8 p.m.
Central Association of Irish Schoolmistresses—Alexandra College, 8 p.m.
Railwaymen's Negotiation Committee—Shelbourne Hotel.
Elysée Dances—Afternoon Tea Dance, 3-6; Evening, 8.30.
Farmers' Association Private Dance.—(Advt.)

The Irish Times.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920.

The Allies' demands for the surrender of the German war criminals have not yet reached Berlin, but the German Press is full of indignant comment and of protests against handing over the persons indicated. It is stated that the question may lead to the resignation of the Government. The list of names has been despatched from Paris, but the Allies are drafting a new letter to the German Government. It is stated that no further step will be taken in connection with Holland's refusal to hand over the ex-Kaiser until the Allied Prime Ministers meet in London.

New Yorkers and Washington are alarmed at the decline in the world's money values, which is beginning to hit American trade directly. One of the Senators declares that the present situation is such as to threaten the supremacy, and even the possible existence, of the American export trade.

Both France and the United States have expressed approval of the proposed International Financial Conference. The United States representatives, however, will act in an informal capacity.

It is announced that subscriptions to the new French Loan will be invited in the United States and England.

Speaking at a meeting in Paisley last night, Mr. Asquith contrasted the action of the Labour Party with that of the Liberals when conscription for Ireland was proposed in the House of Commons, and said that the Irish in Paisley would be performing not only an act of wisdom, but of gratitude, in voting for him.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Royal Irish Constabulary Benevolent Fund held in Dublin yesterday a resolution was carried tendering the meeting's regret and sympathy to the Force in the removal of Sir Joseph Byrne from the post of Inspector-General.

An adjourned meeting of the Convocation of the National University of Ireland, which was summoned to be held last evening in University College, was further adjourned as a mark of respect to the Right Hon. M. F. Cox, M.D., on the occasion of the death of his son, Mr. Aedan Cox, barrister-at-law.

At a public meeting held in the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday, a large sum was subscribed towards the re-building of the Rathmines Roman Catholic Church, which was burned recently.

A statement was made in Dublin yesterday at a meeting of the Women Citizens' and Local Government Association that there are eight thousand children in Dublin who do not go to school.

Yesterday at Fermoy seven men were remanded on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of Private Jones, who was killed while going to church with a party of soldiers in that town last year.

In London yesterday the Stock Markets were dull and unsettled. Gold Mining Shares were the brightest spot, owing to the continued rise in the precious metal. Money was firmer, and overnight loans were seldom made below 4 per cent. Discounts were quiet and hardened. Gold rose to £6 7s. 4d. per oz. and silver fell to 7s. 2¼d. per oz. In Dublin the Stock Markets were dull. Late in the evening Textiles turned very weak.

Crime and Punishment.

The refusal of Baron von Lersner, the German delegate at Paris, to transmit to Berlin the list of his compatriots who are "wanted" by the Allies has caused a political "sensation." Really, it is a matter of very slight importance. A courier took the list to Berlin on Wednesday evening, and the Herr Baron's dramatic protest was of no avail. The incident might have ended where it began, with a certain amount of sentimental *kudos* for Baron von Lersner, but further developments have aggravated the situation. We may assume with safety that Baron von Lersner acted on his own initiative, and he had resigned his official position. The subsequent attitude of the German Government, however, is a totally different matter. It has now refused definitely to hand over the accused soldiers, sailors, and politicians to the Allies. There is little doubt that it has determined, if possible, to evade its obligations in this respect. Its plea is that of *non possumus*. No German Government would live a week, it declares, if it should deliver these eight hundred men to the tender mercies of Allied courts-martial. "On the signing of the Peace Treaty," we are told with a bewildering mixture of assurance and *naïveté*, "the Imperial Government left no doubt that compliance with the extradition demand was impossible." Nevertheless, one might suggest, the Treaty was signed. Obviously, in spite of Herr Bell's and Herr Müller's protests of good faith in June last, Germany's signature was affixed to the Treaty without the assumption of any moral responsibility for the fulfilment of the terms which it contained.

For better or for worse the Treaty of Versailles has been signed and ratified. No one will claim that it is a good Treaty; few will defend it as a document of wisdom; but there it is. It must be fulfilled. The particular merits of the case under discussion do not matter much. A fundamental principle is challenged by the Germans; and, although many of us may doubt the expediency of bringing men like Hindenburg, Mackensen, von Gallwitz, Ludendorff, and von Scheer to trial, nobody will be likely to stand any nonsense from Berlin in regard to the fulfilment of its contractual obligations. Once again we are provided with a proof of Germany's almost incredible psychological stupidity. When the Peace Treaty was signed the Germans knew that the Allies would demand the extradition of most of their "war heroes" for purposes of trial and eventual punishment. Then was the time to stand on their dignity and refuse to allow their sovereignty to be violated. They signed the Treaty, however, as we think, in the firm belief that, when the time came to put their promises into practice, the Allied peoples would have forgiven Louvain, forgotten the Lusitania and the Leinster, and become so deeply immersed in their domestic affairs as to be willing to forego all their rights as victors in the war. The Germans were wrong; they always have been wrong. Although, to a certain extent, it may be true that no one—in Great Britain, at any rate—is keenly interested in the fate of Geheimrat von Distelduft, the Government that thinks that the Allied peoples have forgotten the Peace Treaty is making a costly mistake. Good, bad, or indifferent, it is the Treaty for the consummation of which millions of Allied soldiers fought and bled and fell. Germany will fulfil its provisions. Otherwise she will receive a sadly-needed lesson in practical psychology.

There are many ways in which the Allies can enforce their will upon the Germans, and ultimately they are in possession of the big stick. The suggestion seems to have been made that the repatriation of war prisoners should be stopped; but surely Germany can be brought to her senses without the infliction of further suffering on these unfortunate wretches. Economic pressure is the quickest and surest method of coercion; and, if Germany is recalcitrant, she must be coerced. She is in dire need of raw materials for her long-neglected industries, and, naturally, still lacks many essential foodstuffs. Much as she may love and admire her Ludendorffs and Eitel Fritzes, we doubt whether she would consider them of greater importance at the present moment than a few cargoes of saltpetre from Chile or frozen meat from the River Plate. Unfortunately, perhaps—because, after all, the punishment of a couple of hundred Germans more or less is of comparatively trivial importance—this extradition question has been made a test case of Germany's good faith. For that reason it assumes an importance infinitely greater than it deserves. The Germans have themselves to blame. Their crass stupidity has precipitated another crisis, and in this, as in every other, case they will ultimately yield. All the fuss which is being made in Berlin is a hollow pretence. Germany is at the absolute mercy of the Allies. Her politicians can talk until they are black in the face. They can protest, they can refuse, they even can resign; but they have no chance of evading the penalties of the Peace Treaty. If they are not wholly without common-sense, they will yield with as good grace as they can muster, and spare their wretched country the horrors of further strife.

The Dublin Post Office.

To-day the head of the Post Office in Ireland replies to our recent criticisms of his department. We complained of its inadequate arrangements for the telegraphing of Press messages and of the stopping of the midnight collection of letters in Dublin. Mr. Forsythe's case is set forth fairly, and even sympathetically, by our Special Correspondent. It amounts to this —that the convenience of the Post Office staffs demands (and justifies) sacrifices of convenience by the public, and that some of these sacrifices are merely nominal. The recent change in the postal arrangements is part of a general policy. It relieves a large number of officials of the burden of "split duties" and triple shifts. In any case the midnight collection in Dublin was not a genuine necessity, and did not really facilitate the early delivery of letters in Great Britain. There is always the telephone, which, as Mr. Forsythe says very truly, is quicker than the mail train. The employment of discharged soldiers is impossible, because it would revive the system of "split duties." As for the Press telegrams, the size of the influx varies from night to night, and it is unreasonable to ask the Post Office to keep a large staff on duty in expectation of the maximum. On one point only Mr. Forsythe makes a partial concession to criticism. He admits that the wires on the Welsh coast ought to be put underground, and advises the public to agitate for this reform—as if it had not been agitating for the last twenty years! The cost, as he says, would be large, though not larger, we fancy, than the total bill for repairs since the first Welsh storm provoked the first curse in an Irish newspaper office. The public will thank Mr. Forsythe for his courtesy in acknowledging criticism, but will not be convinced by his arguments. Indeed, his cavalier treatment of Dublin's complaint about the midnight collection is distinctly irritating. Nobody likes to be told that grievances which he knows to be substantial are purely imaginary. The bulk of the letters which formerly were posted up to midnight may have been domestic and social, but a considerable minority of them was concerned with serious affairs. Many business men were accustomed to write their more private (because more important) letters in the after-dinner quiet of their homes. The hours between ten o'clock and midnight often furnish the commercial traveller's only opportunity for communication with headquarters. It is idle—we submit with all respect—to say that the abolition of the midnight collection does not delay the delivery of letters in commercial centres in the North of England; and Dublin has dealings, which are by no means negligible, with Liverpool and Manchester. The proposal that the long-distance telephone, with its considerable fee, *plus* the shocking deterioration of this service, should be a substitute for the penny stamp is—shall we say?—fantastic.

The French queen's suggestion that people who could not get bread should eat cakes. Finally, Mr. Forsythe's argument that a *minimum* rather than a *maximum* staff should be kept to deal with a supply of telegrams that varies between the two extremes will affront every instinct of the business-man. Imagine that system applied to the catering for a large hotel or club! The question really is: Does the Post Office exist for the benefit of the public which pays for it, or does the public exist for the benefit of the Post Office? If official convenience is the prime consideration, Mr. Forsythe has made an excellent case. If, however, in the public interest and convenience should be supreme, his whole case falls to the ground. We agree heartily that the postal staffs should be relieved from the burden of "split duty" and triple shifts. The true remedy consists, however, in the employment of larger staffs, for which the public will be ready to pay reasonably if it gets an efficient and economic service.

The R.I.C. Fund.

The Royal Irish Constabulary Benevolent Fund was closed yesterday. Originally the fund was intended to help the dependents of men who have been killed or injured in the exercise of their duty. Circumstances, however, have robbed it of its usefulness in this direction. Under the Criminal Injury Act a policeman who has been injured, or the dependents of a man who has been murdered, can exact an indemnity from the ratepayers in the district where the crime was committed. The wages and pensions of the force have been revised on a generous scale; and the men have started a fund, on a contributory basis, from which all cases of exceptional distress can be relieved. In these circumstances it has been resolved to divert the fund to the assistance of police pensioners. We feel sure that every subscriber will agree wholeheartedly with this decision. There is no more deserving body of men in the country than the retired members of the force, many of whom have a hard struggle for existence. The cost of living has increased by over 125 *per cent.* during the last five years, but their incomes have remained stationary. Unfortunately, the fund is not big enough to meet all the demands that would be made upon it if every pensioner were allowed to apply for a grant. The subscribers, therefore, have decided that its benefits shall apply only to men who retired between the 1st August, 1914, and the 1st April, 1919.

War Honours.

The last list of honours awarded to officers and men of the Army for services in the war has just been published, and the Secretary of the War Office has issued a statement in which he gives the total number of decorations conferred since August, 1914. From this it appears that 228,864 men received Orders or medals for valuable services in the field, and 3,810 were awarded with promotion. Honours were bestowed upon 13,299 men who served elsewhere than at the front, and 1,597 men whose services, too, were "in connection with the war" received promotion in recognition of their conspicuous merit. Including those made to members of the Indian forces, the total number of awards was 254,158. In view of the fact that over six million men entered the Army between 1914 and 1918, it cannot be said that honours were scattered with a lavish hand. In the South African War the proportion of awards was considerably higher. Take the most coveted of all military honours—the Victoria Cross. It was awarded to 79 of the 448,435 men who participated in the campaign against the Boers, but of the millions who helped to defeat Germany and her Allies only 578 received it. Of these only one had not served at the front. He earned it during an attack by German air forces on England. Only two men were given bars to the V.C. The Distinguished Service Order was awarded to 8,991 officers and the Military Cross to 37,041. Of the rank-and-file 24,571 received the Distinguished Conduct Medal and 115,417 got the Military Medal.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Allies have once again come to grips with Germany, and it seems that on this occasion there will be a struggle. The German Government, no doubt, is speaking in the name of the great majority of the German people, as it says, but this only reveals that the great majority of the German people do not realise that they have been defeated in the war. At the same time, the German Government, by its Note to-day, recognises that its position is untenable, for it offers to have all the Germans named by the *Entente* tried at Leipsig, and to allow the Allies to participate in the proceedings. This Note is a great admission of weakness, and will be recognised as such by the Allies.

Quite apart from any question whether it is wise to demand the war criminals from Germany, or advisable to try them, the fact remains that Germany is bound by the Peace Treaty, and must carry out its terms. If she does not, or will not, the Allies are in a position to make her, and without any great amount of coercion. In France it is suggested that the repatriation of prisoners shall be stopped, and the blockade again put into operation, and fresh military occupations made. The French Premier states that he is determined to enforce the Treaty by every means. Evidently the Germans will have to make up their minds to surrender their war criminals or to lose more towns.

The demand of the Allies to the German Government does not include the person of the ex-Kaiser, since he is specifically named in the Peace Treaty. The hint given by Sir Auckland Geddes last night that he might be banished to one or other of the great Colonial possessions of the Dutch is one that might well be acted upon. He would be removed from his dangerous proximity to Germany, a country that has just decided to give him over eight millions of money and property, and removed to a place where he could live in comfort and obscurity. The Dutch have possessions in the Indies, with a population of more than forty-seven millions—Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Celebes Islands, and many other places.

If Mr. Roberts should insist on resigning his office as Food Controller, the Government will suffer a worse blow than the retirement of Mr. Barnes, unless they should take the bull by the horns and decide that, as the Food Controller has gone, the office shall go, too; but I am afraid they will not. They will have to find a new occupant for one of the most thankless and difficult posts in the Administration. It was too much for Lord Rhondda, to whose energy and business acumen it owed so much. Mr. Clynes had not quite such a difficult time; but I fancy that he was not altogether sorry when other considerations caused him to relinquish it. Mr. Roberts, who thoroughly understands the importance of combining *suaviter in modo* with *fortiter in re*, had the advantage of coming into the office when its main lines of policy had been fairly well settled, but he has done very well.

The *Evening Standard* says that it is denied on the best authority that Lord French and Mr. Macpherson are resigning. Lord French is here in London now primarily on private affairs, and neither he nor the Chief Secretary, although the latter's health is not of the best, is likely to desert his post at the present crisis.

The Privy Council, to be held by the King at Buckingham Palace on Monday next, will, in all probability, be more than usual owing to the appearance of the Prince of Wales for the first time. The Prince is a member of the Privy Council as Heir Apparent, but he does not attend its meetings until summoned. This, it is understood, has been done for Monday's meeting.

The Prime Minister was in a position to place very clearly before the delegation of the Miners' Federation and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress this evening the full position of the Government on the principle of nationalisation. The Prime Minister, however, entertains a different view regarding coal and mineral rights, and the Government has a policy on these which is to be incorporated in a Bill to be brought in some time during the coming session.

The closing down of the Brinsmead piano factory, because it now requires twenty-six men to do what six men used to do before the war, will be a very serious matter for the three hundred employés and for the Brinsmead Company as well. No employer would close his works could he see any prospect of a good return for his capital, but in this case it seems that the cost of polishing a piano is as much as the pre-war prime cost of a completed piano. This closure is an epitome of what should provide food for thought in several directions. We are all agreed that Labour must be fairly paid, and be employed for reasonable hours, but there is a limit, and once it is passed production of goods becomes unprofitable.

The only way in which the present wages and hours can be maintained is by increased production during the times when the men are at work, and with the increased use of machinery this is, in most cases, quite feasible. Unfortunately, in this and other cases the increased remuneration, instead of being taken as an incentive to greater exertion, has had precisely the opposite effect.

Some of the Labour leaders will have their heads to-night in thinking over the implications and possible consequences of the Brinsmead affair. It is not at all likely to remain an isolated incident. There must be numbers of other firms—not only in the piano trade—whose profits are on the verge of disappearance, if they have not already disappeared, and who must long have been considering whether it was worth while to keep their factories running.

The falling off in attendance at Divine Service is causing great heart-searching among leading Churchmen, and it is probable that before long a great meeting will be held, to be attended by representatives from all Churches, to discuss ways and means to get people to pay more attention to their religious duties. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the idea originated with the United Free Church of Scotland Churches carried to push their religions with the same fervour with which a politician "boosts" a party candidate, tremendous congregations would be attracted.

FAREWELL DINNER TO EARL HAIG.

The Prince of Wales attended last night a dinner of farewell to Earl Haig on his retirement from the active list given by Mr. Churchill at the United Services Club. A number of other distinguished Generals were present.

RATHMINES U.D.C. ELECTION PETITION.

A petition was filed yesterday in the Petitions Office at the Four Courts at the instance of Mr. W. W. Carruthers, Dr. H. B. Goulding (two members of the Rathmines Urban District Council), Joseph Smith, and D. T. Thom, praying that it may be determined that Mr. James Dwyer, grocer and provision merchant, Rathmines road, was not duly elected a member of the Rathmines Urban Council on the 15th January.

DUBLIN COAL SUPPLIES.

The position with regard to coal supplies for Dublin does not improve. Householders are experiencing the greatest difficulty in obtaining even small supplies, and industrial operations are considerably hampered by the delay in delivery of the small quantities available. The greatly reduced quantities of coal arriving at the port have resulted in a number of men being thrown out of employment. The majority of the coal heavers do not get more than one or two days' work each week, and they are experiencing great difficulty in making a living.

Last night it was learned that several of the steam colliers which had finished discharging cargoes in Dublin had been, owing to the renewal of bad weather in the Channel, unable to leave the port as arranged.

R.I.C. BENEVOLENT FUND.

HEARTY RESPONSE TO APPEAL.

POSITION OF SIR JOSEPH BYRNE.

SIR HUTCHESON POE AND THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Irish Constabulary Fund, which was inaugurated some months ago, was held at the offices of the Royal Irish Automobile Club, Dawson street, Dublin, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee in connection with the winding up of the fund. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hutcheson Poë, Bart., presided, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Lofting Bland, Miss Isobel Poë, Miss Paten, Col. Sir John Leslie, Bart., D.L.; Col. R. T. Woods, Captain George A. Poë, R.N., Messrs. R. J. Smith, County Inspector R.I.C.; A. A. Roberts, R.I.C.; Ernest H. Browne, C. Wisdom

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

LABOUR LEAVING THE SHIP.

In discussing the resignation of Mr. George Barnes last week, says *The Times*, we suggested that its ultimate effect would be seriously to impair the moral authority of the Government. That contention has been speedily justified by the announcement that Mr. George Roberts, the only other Labour Minister of Cabinet rank, has tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister. The third Coalition Government, which was formed by Mr. Lloyd George just over a year ago, after the General Election, was in the direct line of succession to its two predecessors, inasmuch as it was an amalgamation of Unionists, Liberals, and Labour men. As long as it retained its tripartite character the Government could lay claim to some sort of national title, however shadowy. It is true that the Labour Party cut itself adrift from Mr. Lloyd George a few days after the signing of the Armistice, but the Government succeeded in retaining some valuable hostages in Mr. Barnes, Mr. Roberts, and two junior Ministers. Now, at the crisis of his fortunes, the Prime Minister can count on his Labour colleagues no longer. They are leaving the sinking ship every boat, and in a very short time the Prime Minister will have none to bear him company but the Unionist crew, who take their orders from Mr. Bonar Law, and the uncertain proportion of Liberals who preferred an easy trip with the Prime Minister to a stormy voyage with Mr. Asquith. The withdrawal of the Labour element is a serious matter for the Coalition in more ways than one. It comes to this, concludes *The Times*, that these Labour men are irreplaceable. They represented a stream in our national life which the Coalition has lost, and cannot hope to regain. Things might have gone very differently if the Government had been guided on a straighter course in the last twelve months. It has made its bed, and it must lie on it. The Cabinet is restless and uneasy. The Coalition is disintegrating before its eyes. The country which watches, and in the end judges, both is steadily asserting by the silent but irresistible force of public opinion its view of a better order of statecraft than that which has been conducted it since the close of hostilities.

THE DEMAND IN BERLIN.

The Berlin Correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs under yesterday's date:—The extradition list published last night caused a gasp of astonishment, followed by a howl of indignation. The list goes far beyond the gloomiest forebodings hitherto entertained. Germans could hardly believe their eyes when they saw the names of von Bethmann-Hollweg, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, von Bülow, Mackensen, and, indeed, all the Generals, "who for four long years led their armies victoriously," but whom, says Theodor Wolf, in the *Tageblatt*, it is now desired to see between gendarmes in French or Belgian docks. Theodor Wolf's article is headed, "The Shame of the *Entente*." The bile indicates its tenor, and, as he passes for a moderate writer, the tone of the other papers may be gathered from this violent diatribe in one which prides itself on its sobriety and self-restraint. Many rumours are current—among others, that the National Assembly, which adjourned until the end of February, is to be summoned immediately.' The Political Parliamentary News Agency, however, denies the reported Cabinet crisis, stating that, so far as it is indicated, no change has occurred or will occur in the Government's attitude towards the extradition question as expressed in its last Note of January 25, published here to-day. For some time past it has been said that if extradition is insisted on, retaliatory measures will be adopted against *Entente* officers in Germany. Doubtless, this accounts for Herr Noske's appeal to the public to refrain from molesting members of Foreign Missions and Military Commissions. The publication of the list has undoubtedly stirred public opinion to its depths, and, taken in conjunction with the other difficulties, economic and political, now confronting the country, it may produce a crisis the consequences of which it is at present impossible to foresee.

THE GERMAN CRIMINALS.

Sir A. Conan Doyle writes to *The Times* to-day—If the war had gone against us, and part of the German peace terms had been that Haig, Beatty, Jellicoe, and some hundred others should be delivered up to be tried upon some points which appeared to us to be inadequate, we should certainly feel an enduring resentment. We can, therefore, understand the feelings of the ill-informed German public. It is the first duty of a wise diplomacy to avoid enduring resentments, and, therefore, we should endeavour to find some means for alleviating the situation so long as justice does not suffer. Might I suggest that the German face would be saved, and no real harm done, if they were asked to provide a judge, or possibly two judges, for the tribunal. If it could be so arranged that these judges were drawn from the non-lurker class, then it is possible that they would concur with much that has to be done. But, at the worst, where the Allied judges were unanimous their presence would do no harm, while where there was difference of opinion it would tip the scale in favour of the prisoner. In every way, as it seems to me, we should now work for a peaceful Europe, which offers the only hope for financial stability.

"THE TIMES" FLIGHT.

The following telegram has been received from Her Majesty Queen Alexandra:—

I have followed with the greatest interest the articles which have been inserted in *The Times* for a flight from Cairo to Cape Town, and am glad to know that the aeroplane has arrived at the first stage of its journey. I appreciate the utility of this project, and wish Dr. Chalmers Mitchell and those with him a safe journey, with my earnest hope that the objects of this great endeavour, which are of national importance, will be successfully achieved."

According to the latest information to hand there is every reason to hope that *The Times* aeroplane will start to-day at 10 a.m. from Heliopolis, the aerodrome of Cairo. This hour has been fixed partly in order to enable the airmen to avoid the morning mist, likely to be prevalent at sunrise, and partly to suit the convenience of the numerous well-wishers who are anxious to be present at the start. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell announces that *The Times* machine will circle over the Pyramids while attaining its flying altitude, and he emphasises his intention to adhere to the observational and scientific programme already laid down for his journey. Speed tests and night flying, he points out, are incompatible with that programme, and he declines to be drawn into a race, in spite of the announcement that other participants have entered for the flight.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The best market in the "house" yesterday, says *The Times*, was that for South African Shares, which was favourably influenced by the continued rise in the price of gold and further buying from the Continent. Home Railway Stocks were supported on the expectation of satisfactory dividend announcements, while the senior stocks of the Grand Trunk Company were bought on the appearance of the terms of the agreement, and Argentine Railway Securities continued in quiet demand. On the other hand, the market in investment securities weakened on the hardening of money rates. Consols reaching a new low level. It was believed that some holders of Oil Shares were realising in order to exchange into South African Shares. Textile Shares were less firm on the stoppage of buying of cotton from the United States.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO.

FIGHTING NEAR PODGORITZA.

The President of the Council of the Montenegrin Government at Neuilly has sent the following telegram to Colonel Sir Roper Parkington, Consul-General for Montenegro in London:—During a recent encounter in the neighbourhood of Podgoritza between the Serbian troops and three companies of Montenegrin infantry the former were completely annihilated, leaving 150 dead and over 300 prisoners, with three large guns and six machine guns, in the victors' hands. Following a further advance of the Montenegrins, Podgoritza was evacuated by the Serbians, and many leading Montenegrin citizens, imprisoned for more than fourteen months, were rescued. Serbian reinforcements have at present stayed further progress, and, as a reprisal, the Serbian troops have burnt several villages, more than 1,500 women and children being compelled to seek refuge in Albania.

THE WAR CRIMINALS.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

INDIGNANT PROTESTS.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS THREATENED.

EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

A NEW LETTER TO GERMANY.

Reuter's Paris Correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, says:—Only the list of war criminals, without the accompanying letter, was sent to Berlin last night by courier. A new letter, the terms of which were drawn up at yesterday's Conference of Ambassadors, will be forwarded to Germany as soon as the Allied Governments have given it their approval. It is probable that the text will be transmitted to Berlin by telegraph in order that it may arrive nearly as soon as the list.

THE EX-KAISER'S CASE.

Reuter's Agency learns, with regard to the list of war criminals presented to Germany by the Allies, that no further steps will be taken until reference has been made to the Allies' representatives now in Berlin.

As regards the ex-Kaiser, a further Note to Holland has been drafted, but will not be presented until after the next meeting of the Allied Prime Ministers. This, in all probability, will take place within ten days in London. Whether this Prime Ministers' meeting will develop into a second more formal Peace Conference, or whether, if such be necessary, it will be held in London or in Paris, is not certain.

SOME OF THE NAMES.

In the Allied list of war criminals published in Berlin, the following, says a Reuter telegram, are the most important of the persons whose extradition has been demanded by the Allies:—Dr. von Bethman Hollweg, Count Bismark, Otto von Bülow, the Duke of Mecklenburg, von Capelle, Prince Ernst of Saxony, General von Falkenhayn, General von Gallwitz, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Marshal von Hindenburg (whose extradition has been demanded by France and Belgium), Prince August of Hohenzollern, the German Crown Prince, Prince Eitel Friederich of Hohenzollern, Albrecht Duke of Wurtemburg, the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Enver Pasha, Prince Friederich of Prussia, the Prince of Hesse, Prince Oscar of Hohenzollern, General von Kluck, General Ludendorff, Prince Ratibor, Prince von Wittgenstein, Wilhelm Kreiswetter. Demanded by Great Britain:—General Mackensen, Admiral Scheer, and von Tirpitz.

Additional names in the Allied list of war criminals, says a Reuter message, dated Berlin Thursday, include Herr Auer, former Bavarian Minister of the Interior; Admiral von Mueller, formerly Chief of the Naval Cabinet; Herr von Borsig, a prominent manufacturer; Frau Elsa Schreiner, General von Morgen, and Prince von Ratibor, former Ambassador in Madrid.

The list contains over 850 names. France demands the extradition of about 245 of them, Belgium a like number, and Britain about 75. The remainder are variously demanded by Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and South Slavia. It is thought probable that the Government will send another Note to the *Entente*, again drawing attention to the consequences likely to follow the measures which will be necessary if the extraditions are to be carried out.

BERLIN EXCITED.

An Exchange Paris message says—A Berlin telegram to the Zurich Press states that it is learnt by a high German authority that the German Government has decided not to arrest the persons demanded in the Allies' black list. The *Paris Parisite* writes:—It may be that Baron von Lersner's action was not taken at an inspired movement. Herr Otto Bauer's Cabinet may, perhaps, have entertained the hope that a demonstration might induce the Allies to reconsider their decision. In this case the withdrawal of von Lersner would have far more significance, as it would show the desire to resist the preliminary formalities preceding the execution proper of the Peace Treaty.

A Berlin message to the *Petit Parisien* says—Great excitement was occasioned when the black list of wanted Germans was delivered to the Government, and especially when it became known that Herr Lersner had resigned.

According to an Exchange Copenhagen telegram, great indignation is manifest in all circles in Berlin, and a Government crisis is likely to occur. Ministers, it is said, may resign. Herr Bauer and Herr Mueller conferred on Wednesday with the Government. The result of the conference was that the Government agreed to insist upon their Note of January 25th.

THE GERMAN NOTE.

A Reuter's message, dated Berlin, Wednesday, says:—The text of the German Note on the extradition of war criminals, which was handed to the Peace Conference in Paris on January 25th, now officially published, refers to the fact that the German Government has already pointed out that the demand for extradition must undoubtedly result in most serious convulsions, not only in the political, but also in the economic domain. The Note states that the German Government considers it an imperative duty at the eleventh hour once more to approach the *Entente* in order to obtain a settlement of the matter which satisfies the interests of these Powers, and is for Germany practically possible. The German Government, it states, is willing to take proceedings against all Germans named by the *Entente*, and the highest German court will be authorised to conduct the trial. The Governments concerned will be given the right to participate in the proceedings. The German Government is further ready to enter into negotiations regarding the setting up of a second tribunal. On the other hand, the Government would find no officials prepared to carry out the arrest and extradition of the persons demanded by the *Entente*.

THE GOVERNMENT AND HERR VON LERSNER.

According to news from Berlin, says a Bale telegram, dated Thursday, Herr Müller, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has summoned the French *Chargé d'Affaires* in Berlin, and has informed him that the German Government disapproves of the attitude of Herr von Lersner.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

The *Tages Zeitung* publishes a report, purporting to come from its London Correspondent, to the effect that everything now being done by the *Entente* to get the ex-Kaiser extradited is bluff, and that England would renounce extradition immediately if Holland agreed to extradite. On the other hand, the correspondent understands that all means will be used to compel the extradition of the officers and others as a stipulation of the Treaty, without giving rise to most severe internal upsets.

Forwaerts writes that the German Government cannot undertake to attempt to fulfil the stipulation of the Treaty, without giving rise to most severe internal upsets. The journal adds—Even those who have a strong aversion to the accused feel that the method of dealing with them is purely a German affair.

CABINET AND EX-KAISER.

The Cabinet met at 10 Downing street yesterday morning, and it is understood that the German attitude towards the demand of the Allies for the surrender of war criminals was among the subjects under consideration. The law officers, including the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General, were called into consultation, and left later in the day for Paris.

THE THREAT OF INFLUENZA.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN IRELAND

The Irish Local Government Board has issued a circular to sanitary authorities and their medical officers, directing attention to the prevalence of influenza in various parts of the world, and the necessity of taking immediate measures with a view to dealing with any threatening outbreak of the disease in this country. It is recommended to each sanitary authority which does not possess a Public Health Committee to appoint forthwith a small emergency committee of three or four members of their body, who, in conjunction with the medical officers of health concerned, should formulate a scheme for the organisation and co-ordination of the medical, nursing, and health services available in the district, with a view to the fullest advantage being derived therefrom in the event of the occurrence of an outbreak of influenza. The co-operation of any nursing societies, child welfare committees, or other voluntary health associations which may exist in the district might be enlisted.

GREAT STORM IN UNITED STATES.

HIGH TIDES AND FLOODS.

COAL SUPPLY THREATENED.

The entire eastern part of the United States, says a Reuter message from New York, is in the grip of a snow and sleet storm, accompanied by a strong north-east wind, which is tying up the railways and interrupting telegraphic and telephonic communications. Three steamers are held by ice in Long Island Sound. High tides have caused floods at many of the coast resorts, and half-a-dozen guests at a hotel at Rockaway Beach, together with a number of firemen who were trying to rescue them, were carried away by the waves. They were finally rescued by police in rowing boats. Hundreds of bungalows on the various beaches have been washed from their foundations. The tide, which was whipped up by a 60-mile gale, was the highest for 30 years, and many valuable hotel properties and private cottages along the shore were damaged. The coasting steamer Maine is ashore off the Connecticut coast. The interruption of the means of transportation threatens to stop the coal supply, and to interfere with the working of the local electric railways.

IRELAND'S PART IN THE WAR.

CARDINAL LOGUE AND IRISH SOLDIERS.

At Castlebellingham (Co. Louth) yesterday a beautiful Celtic cross, erected to the memory of some 50 officers and men of the villages of Kilsaran, Togher, and Dromiskin who were killed in the war, was unveiled by Cardinal Logue in the presence of a very large gathering. Two hundred demobilised soldiers marched from Kilsaran Church, where there was High Mass, to the village of Castlebellingham, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Bellingham and Colonel Hart. The memorial is of Irish limestone, 12 feet high. The names of 50 officers and men who fell in the war are inscribed on it, preceded by the inscription—"Pray for those of the three parishes of Kilsaran, Dromiskin, and Togher who fell for Ireland in the great international war of 1914-1919."

Cardinal Logue, speaking at the unveiling ceremony, said that he knew that those fifty brave young men from that neighbourhood who fell in the war had left sorrowful homes behind them, but the mourners would be consoled by the fact that they were not forgotten by the country. As the first priest, and, in the next place, the cross which they were unveiling would keep their memory green. All these men were volunteers for the defence of the Empire and of their own country. They went to fight for the freedom and prosperity of small and weak nations. Beyond the battlefields and weak minds they had left behind them. No matter what misrepresentations they may have been the victims of, there was nothing that could take the stain of cowardice or purity of motive. During the war it was sometimes said by certain people that Ireland gave very little help in winning victory. If in every parish in Ireland a record were taken of those who died in the field, who were wounded—some of them crippled for life—of those who volunteered to join the Colours, and if there were added to them the multitudes in England and Scotland and who were scattered through the English and Scottish regiments, the statement to which he referred would be found to be a gross calumny. In the early days of the war many Irishmen flocked to the Colours: they could not be held back. He knew that. But the War Office did not want Irish Nationalists, and every difficulty was placed in their path. They were drafted into English regiments against an undertaking given to them, and they were lost in the multitude, and their country, in a sense, deprived of the credit due to their valour. The Irish were in the forefront on the different fronts, laid down their lives in numbers, and there was very little notice taken of them, and they received very little credit. Those sacrifices were among the thousands and millions who were engaged in that terrible war. He was not a politician, and did not like to enter into controversial subjects, but he would say that Corporal very little returned to Ireland at all that their youth had suffered, for the deaths of so many brave men, and for all the sacrifices that the people had made. "Our country," he continued, "is now a shadow of herself. Every living man remembers to have happened in Ireland before, and I am afraid that there is very little real remedy applied for all their trouble, and the trouble of the war are only in the beginning of it. Coming out here this morning I glanced at the newspaper, and I was surprised to find that some time yesterday there was a swoop made on the young men of Dundalk. I was thanking God and priding myself—and you will see that pride will get its fall—on the peace that we had in this diocese. But if this business goes on—the taking of these young men without law or reason—and so long as young men keep the peace they are entitled to have their political opinions —but if swoops of that kind are made we will soon be as bad here as the people are in other parts of the country. We have no crime that I know of, thank God, but if there is a provocation of that kind crime will come. I hope that we have seen the first and the last of this."

After the ceremony a large party was entertained at lunch by Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.

REPORT ON WORSTED YARNS.

The Standing Committee on the Investigation of Prices, in their report on worsted yarns, state that they suggest that a profit which is generally equitable would be at 5s. a pound; it is inadequate on yarn at 15s. a pound, and that the reference in the Profiteering Act to "rate of profit" should be deemed to mean rate of profit per unit. The Committee find themselves unable to accept the view that so long as the percentage of profit on cost remains the same today as in pre-war days it cannot be deemed to be unreasonable. The spinners themselves suggest as an illustration that a pre-war profit of 3d. per lb. would, on a percentage basis, become 15d. per lb. to-day. The Committee cannot accept this as a fair and reasonable profit. The Committee find that the "Profiteering" Act has had no apparent effect on the prices of worsted yarns, or the profits arising therefrom.

GALWAY COUNTY OFFICIAL AND MOTOR PERMITS.

"I protest most strongly against detention in a living hell for nearly one month for having simply driven a motor car," declared Michael A. Martyn, Assistant County Surveyor, Portumna, when charged at a courtmartial at Renmore Depôt, Galway, with having driven his motor without a permit.

Constable Gilmartin said that when he put up his hand and asked the accused to stop, the accused only increased his speed, and the constable narrowly escaped being run over. When the constable saw him in his mother's house the accused ordered him to clear out, and refused to answer questions.

Mr. Martyn refused to recognise the court or to remove his hat, and displayed complete indifference to the proceedings. He declared in a speech that it was time that some limit should be put to the "terrible misguided assumptions of D.O.R.A. He was proceeding to refer to the state of affairs in America when he was stopped. The court reserved judgment.

EXCITING DUBLIN INCIDENT.

About 10 o'clock last night, two detectives on duty in Francis street, Dublin, were confronted by a man, who presented what appeared to be a revolver at them. The detectives, it is stated, drew their revolvers, whereupon the man ran away and a shot was fired after him. He entered a confectioner's shop, and, jumping over the counter, escaped by a back exit into the street. The detectives followed the man into the shop, but were obstructed by the proprietor, armed, as the firearms, thought that his premises were being attacked by robbers. There were several customers in the place, and there was considerable excitement, and in the confusion the pursuers lost their assailant. Three uniformed policemen came on the scene, and there were wild rumours current, but no casualties are reported.

On inquiry at the police station in the district, and at the headquarters, it was stated that the authorities were not in a position to make any statement. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair. Residents in the district say that they certainly heard one or more revolver shots, and that there was some excitement.

CANON WHATHAM'S CASE.

We have received the following further contributions towards the payment of Canon Whatham's costs in the recent action:—

"T. H."	£2	0	0
H. Knox McKay	1	0	0
J. J. Bourke, Tinahely	1	0	0

EXCHANGE CRISIS.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

STABILISATION PROPOSALS

THE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

In a message dated Paris, Thursday, Reuter's Correspondent says:—A section of the new French Loan will be floated in the United States, through a consortium of bankers. It will be placed in dollars, with a view to easing the exchange situation. The Bonds will bear five per cent. interest, as in France, being redeemable with a 50 per cent. bonus within sixty years. The amount of the Bonds to be placed in the United States is not yet fixed. American financiers' estimates of the probable subscription vary greatly, some quoting as high a figure as two thousand million dollars. Subscriptions will also be received in London in pounds sterling, on the same terms as in the United States. Financiers here count upon the success of these foreign subscriptions to give the first relief in the stabilisation of the exchange. Further measures for the relief of the international situation, which prominent financiers consider as threatening demoralisation in all the markets of the world, will be considered at an International Financial Conference, which will probably meet at an early date. The French Government is strongly in favour of the proposed conference (which was suggested by Great Britain, and is said to be the outcome of the Bankers' Conference) at Amsterdam. The hope of the eventual participation of the United States in such a conference is not entirely abandoned by French financiers.

UNITED STATES AND THE CONFERENCE.

Acknowledging the acceptance of limitations which Mr. Glass suggested in the proposed International Financial Conference, says a Washington telegram, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States announces that it is prepared, conditionally, to designate representatives at such a conference. The Chamber of Commerce suggests that if any American representatives are appointed to act on the proposed International Conference, they should be informed that they will act only entirely in an informal capacity, and that their continued presence at the Conference must depend upon the activities of the Conference being kept within the limitations laid down in Mr. Glass's letter.

The Committee agrees with the views expressed by Mr. Glass, and says that, unless the divergence of views between the European and the American memorials is made perfectly clear, any such proposed Conference might lead to misunderstandings, resulting ultimately in disappointments and recriminations. This, in the opinion of the Committee, it is important to avoid.

NEW YORK ALARMED.

The Exchange Company's New York Correspondent says—The decline in the world's money values is beginning to hit directly American business for the first time. Reports are reported to be receiving cables from England "holding up" the shipment of goods which are under order. An immediate decrease of prices in the United States is predicted if foreign money continues at the present figure.

A Washington telegram, dated Thursday, says—Declaring that the international exchange has become serious, a Senator announced his intention of moving next week in the Senate a resolution in favour of the appointment of an International Monetary Commission for the purpose of establishing a parity of exchange. He considered the present situation was such as to threaten the supremacy, and even the possible existence, of the export trade.

URBAN COUNCIL AND THE IRISH REBELLION.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT IN ENNISCORTHY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD DEFIED.

At the first monthly meeting of the newly-elected Enniscorthy Urban Council, held on Wednesday night, an incident occurred that was, perhaps, without precedent in the history of Irish municipal government. In defiance of the Town Clerk (Mr. P. J. Shaw), and of the instructions of the Local Government Board, the members, by an unanimous resolution, took from the table a portion of the minute book from the Town Clerk, and, with a scissors, cut from it a resolution passed at the monthly meeting in May, 1916, condemning the Easter Week rising. The cutting was then handed to Mr. T. D. Sinnott, the mover of the motion.

Mr. Thomas M'Carthy, Chairman, presided, and the attendance included nine other Sinn Fein and Labour members, and Mr. John Bennett, J.P., Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Sinnott, proposing his resolution, said that the objectionable record on the minutes was a relic of the old policy that had been shunted into the rear during recent years, and it was about time that it should be destroyed. The resolution of May, 1916, described as robbers and blackguards a number of the present members of the Council, and he moved that it be cut from the minutes.

Mr. J. Murphy, Vice-Chairman, in seconding, said that the resolution was passed at a time when seven men from the town had been condemned to death by a courtmartial in Dublin, and when 300 others from the town had been deported to England.

The Chairman suggested that, perhaps, Mr. Sinnott's object would be achieved by substituting the words "delete" or "excise" for the word "cut" in his motion.

Mr. Sinnott said he would stand by his motion.

The Chairman said it was regrettable that the resolution in question should ever have been raised. The men who went out in Easter Week did so from the noblest motives, and if nationality burned brightly in Ireland to-day it was because of the actions of those men.

Mr. Sinnott's motion was then put to the meeting, and declared passed unanimously.

The Town Clerk, rising from his seat, said that he would not give up the minute book unless it was taken from him by force. He could not resist if force was used, but the minute book was his property for the time being.

The Town Clerk read the following letter, which he stated he had received from the Local Government Board:—"I am to state that the records of the proceedings of the Enniscorthy Urban Council should be carefully preserved, and are not to be tampered with. I am to add that the preservation of these records imposes a statutory obligation upon you as an officer of the Council."

Mr. J. Murphy—What is that in reply to?

The Town Clerk—It is in reply to a letter from me to know what position I held.

Mr. Sinnott, eventually handed the book from beneath Mr. Shaw's hand on the table. When Mr. Sinnott found the resolution in the book, as passed on the 10th May, 1916, he read it as follows:—"Proposed by Mr. John Bolger, J.P., seconded by Mr. J. Byrne, J.P., that the Enniscorthy Urban District Council, representing all classes and creeds, condemn in the strongest possible manner the action of a few irresponsible individuals and dupes of German intrigue by bringing dishonour on our town and district by the recent Sinn Fein rising and commandeering of the traders' property and once again renew our unabated confidence in Mr. John Redmond and the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party and their constitutional movement."

Mr. J. Murphy produced a scissors, which Mr. Sinnott utilised in cutting the resolution from the minute book. He took possession of the cutting, copying some records which were on the back of the page, and handing the copy to the Town Clerk.

This ended the incident.

A SLIGO CLUB TAKEN OVER BY THE MILITARY.

The Young Republican Club, Sligo, has been taken possession of by the military. Some time ago the authorities considered that the club was being used for a seditious purpose, but no notice was taken of their order to close it. Then the police locked up the building, but the locks were forced open by the Young Republicans, who again took possession of it. An armed military guard is now in charge of the premises. The men belong to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and have been brought specially from Finner Camp. They are on duty night and day.

The body of Robert Willett, an elderly man, was found doubled up in a box in a one-roomed house at Neath yesterday. It was in an advanced state of decomposition. An arrest has been made.

THE SHOOTING OF PRIVATE JONES.

SEVEN MEN CHARGED.

THE BOMB OUTRAGES IN ARKLOW AND COUNTY WATERFORD.

At Fermoy yesterday, Mr. Dickson, R.M., resumed the taking of depositions in the charge of murder against seven young men named Michael Fitzgerald, Patrick Leahy, John Mulvey, Thomas Griffin, John J. Hogan, Peter O'Callaghan, and Leo O'Callaghan, in connection with shooting Private Jones, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, in the streets of Fermoy on the morning of Sunday, 7th September. With the exception of the relatives of the accused, the public were not admitted to the Courthouse, which was strongly guarded by soldiers. The prisoners, who were brought from Cork Jail, refused to recognise the Court. Their caps had to be taken off by the police, and they showed complete indifference to the proceedings, which were conducted by Mr. A. Carroll, Crown Solicitor. Mr. J. S. Troy, solicitor, appeared for friends of the accused.

The first witness was Constable Norris, who gave evidence of having gone on a motor car to Lismore soon after the shooting. As a result of information he met a police and soldiers he then proceeded towards Tallow. On the way he came up with two motor cars. One belonged to a Mr. Wood. The other was in charge of Mulvey, with whom were the prisoners, Griffin, Leahy, Hogan, and Peter O'Callaghan. He questioned Mulvey as to where he had spent the day. Next day Mulvey was arrested, and his car was taken to Fermoy, where it was detained.

Lieutenant Lanegan, who went to Lismore in an armoured car, and subsequently came up with Mulvey's car in Lismore, said that he noticed that the identification number was interfered with, and greased over with axle grease.

Mr. Carroll called on a witness named James Ahern, who did not answer, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LEWIS'S EVIDENCE.

District Inspector W. Lewis, Fermoy, was sworn, and stated, in reply to Mr. Carroll, that the shooting of Private Jones was reported to him at about five minutes to eleven on the morning of 7th September, and on the 8th September Michael Fitzgerald and John Mulvey, two of the prisoners, and the motor of the latter, were brought to the barracks. The witness said to Mulvey—"How is this? How did you get into this?" and Mulvey said—"A man named Leahy, from Ballynoe, hired our car to go to Mount Melleray on yesterday, and arranged to meet me on the road between Conna and Ballynoe. I left Rathcormac about eight o'clock on Sunday morning with my car, and passed through Conna. Opposite an old castle in Ireland two men came up, one of the two in the direction of Ballynoe. Not knowing this part of the country, I stopped at a cross-road to make an inquiry at a cottage, where a boy-road turns off to the right. I remained here until Leahy and three other men came up, and I then drove them through Tallow and Lismore on to Cappoquin, where I put up my car at a garage there near the chapel, and the four men who were with me attended Mass, which I also attended. I cannot say what time this was, but it was last Mass in Cappoquin that day." In accounting for the delay in which he met the men, Mulvey said that he was caused by engine trouble, and then continued—"After Mass at Cappoquin we went to Melleray, where we stayed for some hours—I cannot say how long—but I came back, leaving the four passengers at Ballynoe, and reached Rathcormac at 6.30 o'clock p.m." On the 9th September Thomas Griffin and Leahy were brought to the barracks, and the witness formally arrested both, charging them on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Pte. Wm. Jones. None of them made any statement. Immediately after charging them, the witness was present when Pte. Wilkinson picked out and identified Michael Fitzgerald as being one of the party that took part in the attack on the military party, of which he formed one. Mulvey's motor car was placed in Noble's garage, among other cars, and the witness was present when Leonard Hudson picked it out, and identified it as one of the cars used in the attack. On 11th September he made an examination of the car, and found that the registration plate and number had been newly painted on. In the tool box, under the back seat cushion, he found a tin box (produced) containing paint similar to that used in the painting of the numbers. Under the front seats the original paint or enamel had been removed as if with a knife. On 16th September Peter O'Callaghan and John J. Hogan were arrested, charged, and cautioned. Neither made any statement. Among other soldiers brought to see them in the yard was Pte. Preece. There was no identification of any of the defendants then. There was another man subsequently arrested, where they lived, and he said, "No." The witness was present there on 14th October. The additional man arrested was placed with the men who had been previously arrested and other uniformed prisoners in the prison yard. All were of the same class and about the same age. Pte. J. Preece on that occasion pointed out and identified John J. Hogan as one of the men engaged in the attack. Fitzgerald resided at Clondulane, 3½ miles to the east of the Wesleyan chapel. Mulvey resides at Rathcormac, assisting his brother in a bakery business, and acts as driver of a motor car. The other men reside in the vicinity of Ballynoe.

Michael Lynch, Tallow, gave evidence that on the Sunday in question, while going down to Tallow, he passed a motor car driven by the prisoner Mulvey about one hundred yards from the bridge.

"I SAW SMOKE."

James Ahern was then produced on warrant, and stated that he was detained owing to the illness of cattle. He said that he lived about a mile from Conna. He thought that it was to first Mass that he went on the Sunday in question, and that was 8.30. He did not know whether it was the old time or new time. As he was in the act of going to Mass a strange man approached the door, and said, "I saw smoke, and do you know any four fellows from around the place that would be going to Melleray?" The witness said that he did not know. He asked the strange man did he know the townland where they lived, and he said no. The witness asked did he know any of their names, and he said that he thought one of them was Leahy. The witness paid no attention as to how the man was dressed, and did not ask how he was travelling. He said that on that Sunday he never heard the noise of a motor car, nor did he see one.

In reply to Mr. Carroll, the witness said that he put his signature to documents for the police sergeant, but made no statement to him.

The accused were then remanded for eight days or sooner.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A POLICE BARRACKS.

On Monday night an attack was made on the police barracks at Arklow. The barracks, which is situated in the centre of the town, is enclosed by a high wall, and across this a hand grenade was thrown. It struck the house occupied by District Inspector Murphy and his family, and shattered the glass in the lower windows and made a deep hole near the foundation of the building, but no damage, it is learned, was caused to the interior of the residence. The police in barracks at the time rushed, fully armed, to the gate, but everything outside appeared normal. This is the third attempt of a similar kind which has been made on the barracks within a period of two months, the first one ending, it is thought, in the premature explosion of the material used, with the result that considerable damage was done to some private houses adjacent to the barracks. At the second attempt, however, which occurred about three weeks ago, the explosive was hurled in the direction of the residence of Head Constable Morris, which very narrowly escaped serious damage.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN COUNTY WATERFORD.

Information reached Waterford yesterday of another outrage in the county. About midnight on Tuesday the house of Dr. Lambert was attacked. Bombs were placed against the front of the house, and loud explosions were heard. Luckily the residents escaped without injury, but the front windows were completely shattered. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. Dr. Lambert's house stands in an isolated position at Parkswood, about a quarter of a mile from Passage.

THREE MORE ARRESTS IN LIMERICK.

As a result of military activity in Limerick during Wednesday night, when visits were paid to the residences of several Sinn Feiners, three young men—John Moran, a painter, who has just recently left prison after a year's sentence; John Cahill, a shop assistant; and T. Kelly, an artisan—were arrested, and taken by the midday train to Cork yesterday, escorted by a detachment of soldiers. Their departure was witnessed by a large crowd, mostly women, which followed the military motor lorry to the railway station, and loudly cheered the prisoners as they boarded the train. The soldiers and police were subjected to some jeering on the part of the women, but they took it good-humouredly. Detonators placed on the railway track exploded as the train steamed out to the accompaniment of renewed cheers. Another prisoner on a similar journey was W. McAuliffe, of Abbeyfeale, who had been "on the run" for some time.

The funeral of Miss Johnson, one of the victims of Monday night's shooting affray, took place yesterday, and was largely attended. Most of the business houses, owing to the weekly half-holiday, were closed and the streets almost deserted. A military aeroplane flew over the city early in the day.

The Demobilised Sailors' and Soldiers' Association of Limerick passed a resolution of sympathy with the relatives of Mr. Richard O'Dwyer and Miss Johnson, who were shot on Monday night.

THE CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

At the meeting of the Limerick Corporation last night, the Mayor (Councillor O'Callaghan) presiding, Councillor J. Cronin proposed a strongly-worded resolution, directing the attention of the democracies of the world to the shooting that had occurred in the city, by which two lives had been lost. The resolution added that the conditions brought about by the raiding of the houses of the citizens, and the arrests and deportations without charge, combined to make the existence of the workers more intolerable.

Speaking to the resolution, he said that the actions of the military were calculated to get people to commit acts which might be the means of turning the guns of the soldiery on the people, and killing them on the streets.

Alderman Colivet, M.P., in seconding, said he agreed with the resolution.

Councillor O'Flynn described the shooting as a dastardly act, and Alderman Walshe remarked that under the present intolerable conditions no one was safe, not even in their homes.

Councillor Mrs. Crowe associated herself with the resolution.

The Mayor, in declaring the resolution passed, said that in the recent "round-up" one of their colleagues, Councillor Dunne, had been kidnapped out of the city. Up to now he had refused to make any statement on the shootings, and would not do so on Monday and Thursday next endeavour to make the inquiries at the inquest as exhaustive as possible. Whatever the result of these inquiries, it was perfectly obvious that the machinery of the British Government had broken down in Ireland. (Applause.) What he would say to the British Government if asked "What do you propose to do," was: "Clear your soldiers out of the country, give us control of the police, and we will see that every respectable citizen will be safe and their homes respected. We will look after the city if you give us control of the police, whom we will not ask to discharge the unsolicited duties that they are asked to do now, but make them preservers of the peace and perform the ordinary duties of a police force." (Applause.)

The steamer Yarmouth, held up on account of her cargo, consisting of 40,000 cases of whiskey (says a New York telegram), will be allowed to sail with her cargo for a Havana port, for which she was originally cleared. A guard of fifteen Prohibition agents remains aboard the vessel till she sails.

PAISLEY ELECTION.

MR. ASQUITH'S BID FOR IRISH VOTES.

The three candidates at Paisley yesterday devoted themselves to what has become the daily round of visits to big works in the constituency. Whilst Mr. Asquith is principally centring his attention on the undoubtedly striking and stirring gatherings that he addresses every night, Mr. Biggar directs his heavy guns upon the people in the mills. It must be admitted that he finds not a little encouragement. Mr. MacKean, the Unionist, despite his 70 years, is displaying great alertness in pushing forward his candidature. All the candidates held meetings at night.

MR. ASQUITH AND IRELAND.

Speaking at a school at Paisley last night, Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on the Irish question, said that he thought he was justified in saying that at the time when military conscription for Ireland was introduced the Labour members of the Government, of whom at that time there were many—there were fewer now, and there was one less, he saw, to-day—sought to have shown that they thought more of self-government than of a futile and fruitless attempt to impose conscription on a country that did not want it by resigning from office. They did nothing of the kind. The way to test any party's adhesion to a creed which it professed was not by professions and words, but by deeds. The Liberal Party had shown by its actions its devotion to the cause of Irish self-government, and it was the Labour Party in the House of Commons which had contented itself with words. (Cheers.) Speaking next of the statement that there was no politician whom the Irish people distrusted more profoundly than himself, Mr. Asquith said—I think, without being egotistical, that the Irish will be performing an act not only of wisdom, but of gratitude, if they record their votes for me. (Cheers.) I say it without fear of contradiction, after being now in public life for thirty-five years, that there is no living statesman in this country who has given more time, more energy, more care,

RATHMINES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

FUND FOR ITS RESTORATION.

SPEECH OF LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR.

A public meeting of citizens of Dublin was held in the Mansion House yesterday, called by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of inaugurating a fund for the restoration of the Roman Catholic church at Rathmines, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of January 26th. There was a large attendance, which included Archbishop Walsh.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that the citizens of Dublin of every denomination were horrified at the news that the church at Rathmines had been destroyed. The sympathy of every citizen went out to the Archbishop, the Archdeacon, and clergy and people of Rathmines in respect of the calamity which overtook them—a calamity which had touched the hearts of every Irish Catholic and of a great many people who differed from them. They all deeply regretted the destruction of what was undoubtedly a noble edifice. (Applause.) It was to put that sympathy to the test that the citizens had assembled that afternoon to inaugurate a fund which he hoped would be the means of restoring the church without delay. Of the many letters which had been received he would read but one—namely, one from the Right Hon. Dr. Cox, who but for a family bereavement would have been with them that day. In his letter Dr. Cox wrote:—"I grieve to say that I shall be prevented by a sad tragedy—sudden death of our elder boy, who was in Belfast on law business." He was sure that all present joined in regretting the absence of Dr. Cox and the cause of it. (Hear, hear.)

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR.

Lord Justice O'Connor moved:—

That, on behalf of the people of the city and Diocese of Dublin, we express our deep sympathy with the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin, the parochial clergy, and the parishioners of Rathmines on the recent destruction by fire of their beautiful parish church.

He said that the thought that leaped first to the mind was the thought of what a Catholic church meant to the people of its parish. It had for them the most tender and intimate associations, extending from the cradle to the grave. It was in the church that the Catholic was baptised, confirmed, married, and it was from the church that his remains were finally removed to the grave. In the lives of the whole of them the church was the scene of many internal struggles, of many good resolutions, of the pouring forth of many a grief, of thanksgiving for many a gift and mercy. Their church had for all of them the memories that they cherished most, and cherished more and more as their journey progressed, for they were the memories of what was best and sweetest in their lives. And in an especial manner, as he thought, did the church attract the love of those who were not the successes of life—the poor, the weak and the suffering, and those who halted by the way—for in the church they had free access to a Friend Who was most of all a Friend to those who labour and are heavily burdened. (Applause.) And because the parish church was all that he had endeavoured to express, their hearts welled with grief and dismay when their morning papers told them of the disaster that had come upon Rathmines Church, with sympathy for the Catholics of the district, who, for the time being at least, were deprived of one of their accustomed places of devotion and worship. Ireland was proud of her churches. (Applause.) Ireland was to-day an object lesson to the material peoples of the earth. No nation had to endure what Ireland endured from the enemies of her religion [illegible]. Persecution was tried, and the storm of it ran its fierce course, to shelter in the caves of the hillsides; but Ireland's fortitude stood firm as Croagh Patrick against the blast, and raised her head to the stars as loftily and as proudly as Carn Tual dominates the reeks of Kerry. (Applause.) To those who were strangers to Catholic doctrines, or who were blind to Catholic history, it was a source of wonder that so many and such fine churches had been erected in Ireland. It was no source of wonder to Catholics themselves. It was a cruel blow that, in the evening of his life, had fallen upon the venerable pastor of Rathmines that the church with which he had been associated for nearly forty years, and of which he was so proud, should have been suddenly destroyed. He thought he could promise the Archdeacon that the people of Dublin would not rest in the good work which was initiated that day until they had finished, and finished in good time, too, a temple worthy of its great purpose, and worthy of the fervour and zeal of the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Dublin. (Applause.)

Mr. William McCabe, County Councillor, seconded the motion. He expected that the sympathy which had been so widely and sincerely expressed towards Archdeacon Fricker and the people of Rathmines would be translated into solid cash in a short time. It would cost at least £50,000 or £60,000 to restore the church, and he hoped that the wells of charity in Dublin were not so dried up that that money could not be found, and a great deal more. (Applause.)

The motion was passed unanimously.

Dr. Lombard Murphy moved a resolution that an appeal be made to the public to assist the clergy and Catholic people of Rathmines to restore the parish church, which was urgently needed for Divine service; and that for this purpose a subscription list be opened. If the damage was to be fully repaired, a good deal of money was needed. He expressed sympathy with the venerable pastor, who saw his beautiful church reduced to ashes before his eyes. The architect (Mr. Byrne) had given a rough estimate of the cost of re-building the church, and he had put it at £35,000; but a great deal more would be required before it could be restored to what it was, in furnishing, etc. He suggested that the parishioners of Rathmines should organise themselves to collect funds in the many ways that were familiar to modern enterprise. Archdeacon Fricker was an old man—a young old man—but he (Dr. Murphy) hoped he would live to see his church rehabilitated. (Applause.)

Sir Joseph Glynn seconded the motion. He hoped that the list of subscriptions would be large, but the shillings and half-crowns of the artisan class should not be despised, and he suggested that every means should be adopted to gather them in. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was passed.

Alderman Cosgrave moved the formation of a committee to collect funds. He held in his hands a list of sixty-six names, for which he asked approval.

Surgeon McArdle seconded. He expressed sympathy with his old friend, Dr. Cox, and then earnestly commended the raising of as large a necessary funds to restore the noble church of Rathmines.

The resolution was passed

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S SUBSCRIPTION.

The Archbishop was moved to the second chair, and, on the motion of Archdeacon Fricker, seconded by Mr. J. J. Nagle, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Lord Mayor for having initiated the meeting and for having presided.

The Archbishop gave a subscription of £1,000, and a large sum was collected before the meeting dissolved.

WHEAT-GROWING IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have read with interest your article in to-day's *Irish Times* on the necessity of increased wheat production. I am confident that the amount grown in this county this year will be less than usual. It pays a farmer better to buy flour at the control price of 2s. 8d. per stone than to produce it for himself. I have been a grower of wheat for forty years, having about eighty barrels in most seasons. This I have sold to farmers over a considerable area for seeding purposes; in some years I have not had a sufficient quantity to meet the demand. In 1918 I had about twenty barrels left over, and last year I had forty barrels unsold—a proof that the farmers were not sowing so much.

It does not pay us to sell wheat at 40s. per barrel of 20st.—having about fourteen barrels per Irish acre—when we can get 48s. to 50s. per barrel of 16st. of barley, and have, perhaps, twenty barrels to the acre. Oats also pay much better to grow than wheat. I have this year a very promising crop of winter wheat on my farm. I did not like to drop it out; but, if conditions are not better next season, I shall be compelled to make a change.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH J. HAUGHTON.

Ferns, Co. Wexford, February 4th, 1920.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

KINGSTOWN URBAN COUNCIL.—Mr. Patrick Farrell (S.F.) was yesterday co-opted a member of the Kingstown Urban Council for the Monkstown Ward by the votes to 8 for Mr. M. Murray, J.P. (Nat.).

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.—Yesterday was "pound day" at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and was very successful. Up to £400 in money was received, as well as large gifts of supplies of various kinds.

KINGSTOWN AND DEPORTATIONS.

STATE OF IRELAND DISCUSSED.

Mr. J. M. Devitt, J.P. (Chairman), presided at Kingstown Urban Council meeting yesterday.

Mr. Sean O-h-Uadhaigh moved the suspension of the Standing Orders in order to propose two resolutions, one strongly condemning the arbitrary arrests and deportations, without charge, of so many Irishmen, which appeared to be intended to reverse the verdict of Proportional Representation, and they demanded their immediate and unconditional release. The second resolution was to condemn the interference by the British authorities with the right of free election, such as the prosecution of Mr. Fred. J. Allan for having possession of election literature, and express sympathy with his family.

Miss Josephine Cantwell seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. O-h-Uadhaigh, speaking in English, said that within the past few weeks they had two sets of arrests and deportations of persons against whom the competent authorities had been unable to formulate any charge, and whom they never dared to bring before any tribunal, for the reason that no charge could be formulated against them. The second deportations, as far as could be judged, were taken with a view to reversing the verdict of the elections under Proportional Representation.

Mr. O'Hanlon seconded.

Mr. Morrissey said that the Labour Party was altogether against taking men away in the middle of the night for expressing the opinions that they held.

Mr. Pedelty said that it was interesting that, while they were talking about tyranny, their proceedings that morning were an illustration of the fact that the majority in power apparently by pre-arrangement, sprang this resolution without giving them an opportunity of seeing it. Whether the Government's implied motive was the defeat of Proportional Representation or not, he was not aware, but their Friends opposite had done anything to secure Proportional Representation. There were some 50 or 60 members who obtained from their duties in Parliament, which was the only place where such a motion could be properly discussed, and they were allowing judgment to go by default by not attending Parliament. He declined to go into the details of the matter.

Miss Cantwell (Sinn Fein) and Mr. R. O'Byrne (Labour) declared that they knew nothing of the resolution until it had been brought forward.

Mr. Good said that this Council had no authority to deal with such matters.

Mr. J. J. Kennedy appealed for unanimity on the subject, and suggested that it might, perhaps, be attained by varying the form of the resolution. All would agree that it was a hardship to be taken from bed in the middle of the night, and deported to some prison without any charge being preferred. Therefore, he asked all parties to reconsider the matter and be unanimous that such action was a hardship on the subject, which every man, irrespective of what his politics were, must condemn. He moved that the Council urge the Government to release these men, or bring them to trial.

Sir Thomas Robinson said that the party represented by the original motion made a lot of speeches for the protection of liberty of speech, liberty of thought, and liberty of action. It was well known in that room that if he or any of his colleagues were to attempt at a gathering of citizens in the streets of Kingstown to express the views that they held on subjects that were dear to the hearts of some of their colleagues on the other side of the table they would be mobbed, perhaps to the extent of losing their lives. That was the state at which Ireland had arrived to-day. The question of how far Sinn Fein was responsible for the ghastly succession of murders and assassination that had taken place was one that he was not competent to deal with, because some members of that organisation, and many who sympathised with the organisation, were persons that he knew to be men of great honour and integrity, and it would be impossible for him to say how far Sinn Fein was responsible. It would be childish to say that the state of this country was not chaotic. (Sinn Feiner—"Hear, hear.") Nor could it be said that the present kind of government was calculated to improve things in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The Government for the last two years was such that it inevitably brought about the disastrous state of things which existed to-day. They had had no consistent, firm government, and some people had been allowed to do what they liked, while others had to do what they were told. The Committee's report of affairs that existed in the unfortunate rebellion of 1916, when the Sinn Fein Party undertook to give them an example of what they could do. Unfortunately what Sinn Fein had undertaken involved the murder and assassination of a large number of people. The end might justify the means, but he doubted it.

Mr. Kennedy—The end does not justify the means.

Sir Thomas Robinson, proceeding, said that the men who inaugurated a campaign of murder pleaded that they were justified in doing so. Sinn Fein made no effort to protect property. Quiet, steady people must be excused if they were slow to endorse a policy that would interfere with the Government in measures that they might take to restore order and secure lives and property. Whether they loved the Government any more than those opposite would be a very interesting question to debate, but what they were bound to have was any system of government which gave them and their children protection. He realised that the state of chaos produced in this country made it a very serious responsibility for him and his colleagues to speak their minds in Ireland to-day, but it was not afraid of the consequences. Whether his time were to-day, to-morrow, or next week was no matter. He was there as a representative of the people who sent him there to make his protest in the interest of true liberty and the good government of the country.

Mr. Ob-Madhaigh said that Sir Thomas Robinson suggested that in expressing his opinion he was endangering his life, and that he stated in public in the streets of Kingstown what he expressed there, that he would be mobbed. He protested very strongly against such a slander on the people of that district. Sir Thomas Robinson's statement was grossly unfair and unjustifiable, and could only be accounted for by the fact that it would be spread abroad, and used against Ireland.

The resolutions were adopted by 12 votes to 6.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A meeting of the Kilmore Diocesan Association of School Managers of the Church of Ireland was held in Cavan on February 3rd. The Bishop of Kilmore, D.D., presided, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That the Kilmore Diocesan Association of schools, Managers desire to welcome the new Government in Ireland, and, while not committing themselves to approval of every particular, they consider that these proposals would be a first improvement on the present system, and, with certain amendments, would lead to a satisfactory solution of the question; and they trust that the Bill will be re-introduced into Parliament in the coming session.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.—Cavalry.—Lieutenants and Staff—Remount Service—Temporary Lt. Jr. Fisher relinquishes his appointment as Adjt. Remount Depot, and has the acting rank of Capt.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—R.H. and R.F.A.—Lt. G. W. Wheeler relinquishes the acting rank of Capt.; Lt. E. H. A. J. O'Donnell to be Adjt.

INFANTRY.—R. Lanc. Regt.—Temporary Lt. W. J. Corrigan, M.C., relinquishes the acting rank of Capt.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—R.A.M.C.—Temporary Capt. Patrick J. Lane, M.C., M.B., relinquishes the acting rank of Major.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.—Reserve Units. Infantry.—4th Bn. Irish Fus.—Major (temporary Lt.-Col.) Hon. Irish Fus.—Major (temporary Lt.-Col.) Hon. Irish Fus.—Major (temporary Lt.-Col.) Hon

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

MARKETS WEAKER GENERALLY. SHELLS HEAVY. TEXTILES UNCERTAIN. CITY STEAM WANTED.

The Dublin Stock and Share Markets yesterday were dull, with a drooping tendency. The Foreign Exchange position causes a good deal of anxiety in important circles. There was a general decline in Government Funds in answer to prices from the London market. Banks remain quiet, and Breweries and Distilleries prices show no alteration beyond some weakness in John Jameson Debs. City Steam has become firmer, without any actual business passing. Marconi issues were more or less nominal. Home Rails after the previous day's spurt were dull on renewed offers to realise. Dunlop Rubbers remain firm, but Parent Tyre Defd. were inclined to ease. Drapery shares again tended upwards. Textiles were little changed, but Bleachers and Cottons again exhibited strength in a quiet market. Vickers fell further. *Irish Times* Pref. were offered. Shell Transports fell smartly on further realisations. Little change was shown in other directions.

The Funds were weak at a general fall. War Loan 5 p.c. fell ⅞, ditto 4 p.c. ¼, Victory Bonds ¼, Irish Land ¼, and India Stocks ¼ to 1½. Consols again marked 49⅝. Belfast Corporation 3½ p.c. 1926 Stock was ¼ better at 80½.

The only change in Banking securities was a rise of ¼ to 24½ in old Provincials, Munsters, at 6½, and Nationals, at 18½, show no change.

In Breweries and Distilleries, John Jameson and Son Debs. fell ¼ to 6¼. Castlebellingham Pref. repeated 6, Dunvilles 11½, and Guinness Ord. 35½.

City of Dublin Steam Stocks remain in request. The Ord. rose 2½ to 250 to 255, and the Pref. again closed 95 to 96, both nominally. Marconi issues were idle all day.

Home Railways were much quieter after the previous day's spurt. Great Southern and Western Ord. relapsed ¼ to 69½, and the Debs. ¼ to 71½. No alteration took place in others dealt in.

In Trams, Provincial Ord. fell 3d. to 17s. 9d. Dublin United "A" and "B" Debs. again quoted 60.

Among Dunlop issues, Parent Tyre Def. fell 6d. to 71s., and the Pref. repeated 14s. 10½d. Dunlop Rubber Ord. fell ⅛ to 15⅛-15, and the D. A. T. Pool Trust Shares changed hands at 2s. prem.

In Drapery issues Henry streets rose 3d. to £2s. 6d., and Crowe Wilson Ord. closed ¼ higher at 9 to 10 nominally on the dividend statement and other rumours.

As regards Manufacturing shares, Bleachers rose 1s. to 51s., but Calicos fell 3d. to 39s. 9d., and Cotton Pref. 1½d. to 18s. 4½d., Dyers repeated 68s., Coats 75s., and the Pref. 90. Vicker's gave way 9d. to 35s. 3d. Kapp and Peterson Pref. remain at 18s. 9d.

In Trading, etc., J. C. Parkes and Sons' Pref. rose 6d. to 68s., H. Williams 1s. to 66s., and Yarn Seng Rubber 10d. to 11s. 10½d. Fin Pref. repeated 15s. 3d. *Irish Times* Pref. closed 72s. 6d. to 75s. unofficially, and the 2nd Pref. repeated 18s. Dolphin Hotel Pref. were on offer at 72s. 6d., with 68s. unofficially bid.

In other business done the feature was a fresh fall of ½ to 13½, 13 in Shell Transports. Kern River Oils were harder at 39s., 39s. 3d., and Scottish American Oil fully paid again realised 40s. 3d. Imperial Tobacco were finally the turn easier at 73s. 9d., 75s. 6d.

After hours, rather marked depression was reported in most of the leading Textiles, and prices appeared to weaken from 6d. to 2s. 6d. a share.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Discount ..... 6 per cent., 6th November, 1919.
Deposit ..... 3 per cent., 6th November, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE.

Consols .....(49¾) *49⅝
4% War Ln. (91½) *90⅝
Do. Bond (91½) *90⅝
Do. Bonds 91
4% War Loan (1925-45) 100⅛
War Bonds (1927) 96
Victory Bonds..(824) 82
2½ Land Act ..... (81¼) 81¼
India 3½% .....(85½) 85⅜
Do. 2½ ..... (44) 43½
Belfast Stock (1926) ..... (80) *80½
Mun. & Lein. Bank ..... (64) *64
National Bk. ..... (14) 13½
Provincial Bk. ..... (24) 24½
Castlebellingham Brew. Pref. ..... made 6
Dunville .....(11½) 11¾
Guinness .....(35½) *35⅜
Jameson Deb. .....(61) 62
City Steam ..... (250) 255
Do. Pref. ..... (94½) 95½
Do. Rail. ..... (70) 71½
Do. Pref. ..... (65) 66
U.S.W. Ord. ..... (70) *69½
Do. Deb. ..... (72) *71½
D.U.W. Ord. ..... (31) 31
Do. 4% Pref. ..... (25½) 25½
Co. Down 3% Deb. ..... (49½) 50

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

STOCKS GENERALLY DEPRESSED.

HEAVY GILT-EDGED STOCKS SET THE TONE FOR OTHERS.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Stock markets were less active and also less interesting. Obviously the public are not buying so keenly as they were a short time ago, and in searching for reasons for the note of caution that has been struck it is always easy to exaggerate. Thus, when business was brisk the demoralised state of the exchanges was treated with indifference, whereas it is now accepted as a depressing factor. A little further search for trouble revealed incipient signs of renewed labour unrest, particularly among the miners, while the threatened refusal of the German Government to hand over the war criminals was likewise seized upon. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the exchange position has been somewhat exaggerated by recent discussions, and that, as it does not represent the financial condition of the country, it is capable of considerable recovery. All circumstances considered, the Stock markets, if less busy, have still plenty of business to go round—in fact, in the aggregate it is very considerable. There are indications, too, that investors are interchanging their securities. South African Gold Shares were the best feature on this further jump in the price of gold to over 127s. 4d. per oz. The gilt-edged market was dull, and in places weak, partly in consequence of the influences, real or imaginary, just referred to, and also of heavy income tax payments draining money from the markets at this season. Home Rails were quiet, but became more interesting towards the close. A welcome surprise was contained in the declaration of the North London dividend making 5½, against 4½ p.c.

LONDON STOCKS UNCERTAIN.

The Stock Exchange remained dull and unsettled. The increasing intrusion of the foreign exchange position into the market situation makes for caution, and a shakeout of the weaker speculative elements is rather encouraged throughout the House. Gold Mining shares were the brightest spot of the session, owing to a further spectacular rise in the price of bar gold. Oil shares, however, and certain Industrials, recently prominent, were subject to scattered liquidation, and closed lower. As regards domestic securities, gilt-edged quotations moved again on the down-grade, though heaviness in this section is as much due to doubts regarding the net result of the Exchequer Bond operation as to the foreign exchange factor. The market for Miscellaneous gilt-edged issues was irregular, with a sagging tendency in places.

Changes.—Falls: Consols, ¼ to 49⅞; Funding Loan, ⅛ to 73⅛; 4½ p.c. War Loan, ⅛ to 88⅝; 5 p.c. do., ⅛ to 90⅝; 4 p.c. do., ¼ to 100¼; 2½ p.c. Land Act Stock, ¼ to 51½; India 3½ p.c., to 58½.

FOREIGN BONDS QUIET.—Foreign Bonds were mostly quiet and uninteresting, although the franc exchange was without further sensational movement. French Loans became flat in the afternoon, and the Fives registered a net fall of 1 to 56. Russian Bonds were nominal, but the demand for Japanese Bonds continued, buying being indirectly attributed to American interests. The 4½ p.c., at 107, was a point higher on balance. Chinese Bonds, though quiet, were on the firm side. Scattered realising of Egyptian Loans continued, on the return of the Milner Commission, without having achieved any definite result. The Unified Loan, at 75, was 1½ weaker. There was spotty support for South Americans, but Peruvian Corporation Debs. receded 1 to 87, though the company's January traffic statement shows an increase of 287,870 soles in traffic receipts.

Changes.—Rises: Japan 4½ p.c., 1 to 107. Falls: Chinese 4½ p.c., ½ to 64; Egyptian Unified, 1½ to 75; French Loan, 1 to 56; Peruvian Corp. Deb., 1 to 87.

HOME RAILS DULL.—The Home Railway market lost its more robust overnight tone, and prices sagged off moderately in several directions. Trunk and Trade stocks registered some slight irregular variations of ¼, but a sharp fall to 86½ occurred in Great Westerns in connection with favourable forecasts regarding next week's dividend.

CANADIANS AND MEXICANS QUIET.—Canpcs rose 2 to 191. Some Grand Trunk issues were firm, the Guaranteed Fours, among others, adding another point and a half at 61½. The weekly traffic was £43,433 heavier. Mexican Rails were inactive. Argentine Rails did not lose their firmness, and concluded with several small rises.

BUSINESS IN INDUSTRIALS STILL LESS.

NORTHUMBERLAND SHIPBUILDING PREFS. GOOD—TEXTILES RECEDE.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

A subdued tone was noticeable in almost all directions in the Miscellaneous and Industrial market yesterday, intervals of liveliness in specialities serving rather to emphasise the quietness prevailing elsewhere, and for a considerable portion of the day time hung heavily on the hands of most dealers. As a group Iron and Steels were inclined to dulness, but Northumberland Shipbuilding Prefs. were a good exception in the industrial section, on the understanding that the Ordinary shareholders are to receive recognition in the issue of new shares, the previous arrangement having been exclusively in favour of the Ord. shareholders. Gloucester Waggons were slightly easier, but Sutherland Steamship were put up appreciably in connection with the purchase of the company's fleet by the Western Counties, which also increased in value. Shelling Iron spurted amidst active bidding, but Hickmans were inclined to be easier. No word has been spoken about the suggested fusion, but the London market still inclines to the belief that developments may be pending. In the Textile section, early uncertainty as to the course of events gave way to definite uneasiness, and shares were mostly marked down on balance, though Bleachers showed good resistance, recovering to 5s. 6d. bid, after changing hands freely. Courtaulds were flat, closing easier on balance. Elsewhere Nitrates were quiet with little business passing, and dollar securities were mostly lower on the day.

There were several firm spots in the Iron and Steel section, but from the general review of movements an easier tendency predominated. Babcock and Wilcox were harder at 3¾. In the Shipping group, Sutherland S.S. were active, closing at 52s., after being 2¼, while Western Australians were also better at 22s. 6d. T. and D. Def. remained steady at 625, but Royal Mails were 2½ points down at 197½. Elsewhere Court Lines lost 6 at 48s. 6d., and Cunards ¼ at 3¼. Dollar securities were badly off colour and generally pretty generally, the principal losses being sustained by Canadian Steel Common, which fell back 6 points to 95, and in Spanish River Pulp Pref., which yielded 5 points at 146¾, the Common giving way 4¼ to 97. Very little business was done in the Banking section, which remained idle in the background, the only noticeable movements being losses in Anglo-South American, which, at 12½, were lower, and Lloyds, which receded ¼ to 28¾. Dealings were not so frequent in the Nitrate section, where movements were few, and if anything on the down grade. Among Miscellaneous specialities, Pyrotan Leathers were better at 1¼. Cements inclined to 32s. 6d. British Portlands closing 6d. lower at 36s. 3. Pullman Cars were no worse at 2½, and Welsbach Ord. lost ¼ on balance at 2½. Amalgamated Paws hardened again to 7½, and among Tobaccos, Imperials were the turn better at 75s. 3d., but B.A.T. lost ⅞ at 74½, and Imperial of Canada the same fraction at 1¼. The uncertainty of the Cotton position affected the Textile section adversely, though supplies of the raw material in this country were thought to be large. A notable exception to the general display of weakness was Bleachers, which, though giving way at first in company with the remainder of the group, eventually recovered to 5s. 6d., with a big business put through. Spinners Prefs. were a firm spot at ⅜, but Courtaulds at 9 were ⅛ lower, and Dyers at 3¼. Cottons at 2½ and Spinners at 4¼ were all appreciably lower on balance. Amongst Warehouse and Stores, Spencer Turner moved up to 7½, and Swan and Edgar appreciated further to 4¼, at which they were ¼ to the good.

KAFFIRS FORGE AHEAD.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD CREATING A STRONG DEMAND—MANY SHARES IN SHORT SUPPLY.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Considerable animation marked the opening of business in the Mining market yesterday, and, as regards Kaffirs, prices went ahead sharply. Most of the buying was again of a professional character, but there is no doubt that the movement is spreading, and that public interest is being aroused by the steady advance in the price of gold. A new high record was created, the precious metal being quoted at 127s. 4d. per oz., or only a trifle under 50 p.c. premium, and the buying, which was of a persistent character, caused many substantial advances, the tone at the close being quite strong. Naturally, the forward movement indicated some profit-taking, but shares on offer were readily taken, and, in fact, it became quite clear that floating supplies are none too plentiful in a great many instances. In the Rhodesian department, Chartered were still under a cloud, and further receded, but Tanganyika and Zambesi were harder, and Rhodesia Broken Hill, Goldfields of Rhodesia, and several others were in request. Diamonds were quiet, despite the fact that it was reported a buyer of these and other specialities. There was a further rise in the price of tin of £1 12s. 6d. to £330 5s. per ton, but, apart from Bongwelli, which registered a further sharp advance, Tin Shares were very quiet. The Renong announces the proposed increase of capital to £200,000 by the creation of 75,000 new Ordinary Shares. It is not intended to issue more of the increased capital than will suffice to satisfy the purchase consideration for an additional area of 1,000 acres, a report upon which has been made by Mr. Frank Nicholls. This consideration amounts to 32,000 fully-paid shares. West African Gold Shares were distinctly harder, and Ashanti Goldfields particularly reflected the importance to these concerns of the high gold premium. For a similar reason several of the Westralian Shares were being sought after, notably Ivanhoe, Hampton Preys, and Hampton Celebration, the two last-mentioned being also helped by the report that they had been struck on the southern adjoining property, going 5oz. per ton over 5ft. Barriers were quiet, and no important changes were recorded.

OILS IRREGULAR.

TRINIDAD CENTRALS AND BURMAH OILS STRONG.

SHELLS, MEXICAN EAGLES, AND SEVERAL OTHER FAVOURITES DECLINE.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Taken as a whole, the Oil Share market was inclined to dulness yesterday, and consequently the few shares in which strength was shown stood out in bold relief from the rest. The most prominent feature was provided by Burmahs, of which there was some very strong buying in anticipation of an early announcement regarding the expected bonus issue, the price of the shares responding smartly to the demand. Shells and Eagles, however, were sold, and there were evidences of the proceeds of the sales being used to buy Burmahs. Trinidad Centrals were a particularly good market, although no official statement has so far been published regarding the reported field offer. An active demand took the shares up to the new high record of 7¼, and they left off only slightly below this price. Other Trinidad issues were inclined to be irregular, Apexes being quoted easier, but Sutherland Steamship were put up appreciably in connection with the purchase of the company's fleet by the Western Counties, which also increased in value. Shelling Iron spurted amidst active bidding, but Hickmans were inclined to be easier. No word has been spoken about the suggested fusion, but the London market still inclines to the belief that developments may be pending. In the Textile section, early uncertainty as to the course of events gave way to definite uneasiness, and shares were mostly marked down on balance, though Bleachers showed good resistance, recovering to 5s. 6d. bid, after changing hands freely. Courtaulds were flat, closing easier on balance. Elsewhere Nitrates were quiet with little business passing, and dollar securities were mostly lower on the day.

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LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

HEAD OFFICE: 41 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE: 82 CORNHILL, E.C. 3.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £33,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £8,503,718 | RESERVE ... £8,760,000.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER and ROBERT HUGH TENNANT, Esqs., Deputy Chairmen.

F. J. BARTHORPE. | Joint General Managers: J. C. ROBERTSON. | W. H. INSKIP. | Secretary: F. MITTON.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
CAPITAL—Authorised £33,000,000				CASH— In Hand and at Bank of England	58,786,910	7	2
1,414,198 Shares of £20 each, £5 paid	£7,070,990	0	0	Money at Call and Short Notice	15,784,467	8	1
1,432,728 Shares of £1 each, fully paid	1,432,728	0	0		£74,571,397	15	3
	8,503,718	0	0	BILLS DISCOUNTED	49,351,485	2	6
RESERVE FUND	8,760,000	0	0	INVESTMENTS— War Loans at Cost and other Securities of or guaranteed by the British Government (of which £19,190,613 2/11 is lodged for Public Accounts and for the Note Issue in the Isle of Man)	59,848,908	6	3
CURRENT, DEPOSIT AND OTHER ACCOUNTS, including provision for contingencies	£64,547,726	10	5				
NOTES IN CIRCULATION OF THE ISLE OF MAN	18,361	0	0	Indian and Colonial Government Securities, Indian Government, Guaranteed Railway Stocks and Debentures, British Corporation Stocks, and British Railway Debenture Stocks	527,084	4	11
ACCEPTANCES, &c.	23,704,365	14	10	Other Investments	1,863,898	12	5
REBATE ON BILLS not due	300,946	15	2				
PROFIT AND LOSS— Net Profit for the year, including £377,560 7/5 brought from year 1918 ..... £2,852,567 8/6. From this the following appropriations have been made				LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK (PARR'S), LIMITED— 8,000 £20 Shares, fully paid	160,000	0	0
Interim Dividend of 10 per cent., paid in August last £484,969 6 0				92,000 £20 Shares £7 10/- paid	552,000	0	0
Investment Depreciation	1,000,000	0	0	ULSTER BANK, LIMITED— 199,665 £15 Shares, £2 10/- paid	1,009,296	11	3
Reserve ... 166,720 15 0				ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS (including pre-moratorium Stock Exchange Loans)	128,090,982	18	7
Bank Premises Account	100,000	0	0	LIABILITY OF CUSTOMERS FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS, etc., as per contra	23,704,365	14	10
Bank War Memorial	100,000	0	0	BANK AND OTHER PREMISES (at cost, less amounts written off)	3,029,166	1	11
	£1,860,690	1	0				
Leaving for payment of a further dividend of 10 per cent. on 2nd February, 1920 (making 20 per cent. for year) on the £20 Shares ...	484,969	6	0				
And for a Dividend of 6½ per cent. on £1 Shares	62,861	17	0				
And a Balance to carry forward	414,236	4	0				
	£346,796,385	7	11		£346,796,385	7	11

WALTER LEAF, HUGH PENNANT, M. C. TURNER, } Directors
F. J. BARTHORPE, J. C. ROBERTSON, W. H. INSKIP, W. J. WOOLRICH, } Joint General Managers. Chief Accountant.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet, and compared it with the books at Lothbury, Lombard street, and Bartholomew Lane, and the certified returns received from the Branches.

We have verified the cash in hand and bills discounted at Lothbury, Lombard street, and Bartholomew Lane, and the cash at the Bank of England.

We have examined the Securities held against Money at Call and Short Notice, and have verified the Investments of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and CO., KENDALL, SONS, SENDELL, and CO., PRICE, WATERHOUSE, and CO., STEAD, TAYLOR, and STEAD, Auditors. } Chartered Accountants.

London, 22nd January, 1920.

HOME RAILS.

Brighton A...	87½-8½	L & S-W new	87½-8
Cal'do.Dt.Or...	90½	Metropolitan...	22½-3
Cent.Lon.Dt...	82½	do. 4% Pref.	69½
Chat'm. Or...	16-½	do. District	19½-20½
Gt.Cen'l Dt...	37½	Midland Pref.	68½
do. Eastern...	34-½	N.Brit. Def.	15½
do. N. Pref...	52-½	N.Eastern...	73½
do. Def...	34½	do. 4% Pf.	69½
do. Western...	86½-½	5% Red. Deb.	96½-¾
Hull & Barnsley...	38½	N.B.R. Pref.	34½
Lanes. & Yks.	69¼-½	Taff Vale...	32-½
do. Pref...	93½	Wrexham...	15½
do. Def...	72½		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Can. Pacific...	180-7+2	B.Ayres G.S.	83½-4½
Grand Trunk...	5-¼	B.Ayres Pref.	89½-½ + ¼
do. 4% Pref...	36-½+1½	B.Ayres 4%	89½-½
do. 1st Pref.	20½-¾+1½	Cen.Argt'ne.	70½-¾
do. 2nd Pref...	9½-¾	Cen. Uruguay	24-½
do. 3rd Pref.	17½-18½	Entre Rios...	44½-½
do. 4% Deb...	60-1	do. 6 p.c. Pf.	91½
do. 4½% Deb.	59-0	Mex. Rails...	18-½
Astors Pf.Or.	81-3	do. 4 p.c. Pf.	40-½
do. Def...	81-3	do. Def.	30-½
Argen. G. W.	54-5	do. 1st Mt.Pf.	15-½
Arnaud. To'ps	28-½	Mexican Tram.	53-4
Bahia Blanca...	60-2	Scottish American Inv.	59-½
do. 4½ 2nd Deb.	62-4	Brazil Rail...	87½-¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aerated Bread...	4-½	Gramophone...	1⅜-⅝
Armstrong...	35 6-0	Hudson's Bay...	8-¼
A.P.Cement...	20 6-1	Harrod's...	3-½
do. Pref.	18 6-1	Hansard Col. Pref.	4-½
Absolut' Land...	3½-¼	do. 15 p.c. Def.	4-½
Arg'ntine Land...	2-½	Im. Tobac. Or...	72 4-3
do. South. Ld.	1-½	J. Brown...	33 3-½
Anglo-Arg. Ld.	1½-¼	do. (Bds pd.)	93-½
Allsopp Ord...	107 127-2	Lipton...	23 4-3 + 0 9
do. 5% Pref...	93 4-1	Lyons...	5 4-½
Alley United...	17 6-18 0	Lister & Co...	35 6-4 6-1 9
Borax Con. D...	11½-¾	Lovell Ch'mas.	4-½
Bri.P.&Chat...	2½-¾	Maple...	2-½
B.S.A...	31 9-7	Magadi Soda...	20 3-1
Bk.Mex.T'd's	15 6-½ + 0 9	Maypole Def...	1-½
B.&A.Mex...	27 6-4	Mond. Nickel...	4 6-7
Bass. Rat. Pf...	71-3	Mond'al 6% Db.	88½-¾
Bri. Oil & Ch...	1-½	Monterey Db...	31-4
Brunner Mond...	2½-¾	Mex. Transp...	2-½
Bhdesian Pf...	21-4	do. Bonds...	44-5
Bk.N.Bor.Land...	1-½	do. L.&P. Ds.	30-3
Brazil'n Tract.	30½-¾	Niger Co...	2-½
Brit.Col.Spec.	1-½	Pahang (6s)...	3-½
do. 4½ % Deb.	53-4	Parnell Tyre	2 6-3 + 0 3
Bovril 4 May..	39 3-4	Peace Parlux...	34 6-5 9
Bleachers...	5-½	P. O. Def...	81½-83½
Bradford Dyers...	5-½	Projects Ltd...	1-½
Bri. Cottons...	3-½	Parispan...	2-½
Calico Print...	1-½	Pekin Syn...	1 6-½ + 0 9
Channell Ltd...	1-½	Peters...	1½-¾
Cargo Fleet...	39 40-0	Royal Mail Or.	198-200
Coats...	74-½	Rio Lands...	12 6-13 0
Courtaulds...	9-½	Rosec...	2-½
Court Line...	47-½	Sav. Cotton...	9-½
Cunard Ord...	3-¼	Siemens...	27 6-8 9
Criterion...	23 6-4 9	Salt Union...	1-½
Calvert's Pf...	15 6-15 0	do. Pref...	10-½
Duff Def...	18 0-18 0	S.Durham St...	3-½
Dick Kerr...	1½-¾	S.Pasilo Db.	93½-4
Dawson...	1-½	Sth.Af. Brew...	1½-¾
De Trey...	27-½	Shaw Wr'ler Db.	85-8
do. Pref...	19 6-20 6	Sou. Pref...	21 6-4 6-0 9
Dunlop Rub...	12⅝-¾	Tim. Firegrod...	9-½
Eastmans...	22 6-3 6	Tn. Sim.S.Z.	19 0-20 0
Harness Withy...	3-½	Vickers...	34 3-5 9
Forestal L'nd...	48 9-9	Van Ber.Spin...	4½-¾
Fry's Glass Pf.	4½-¾	Weard'e c.p.c.	23 6-5 0
Fine Spinners...	4½-¾	Wallpaper...	21 6-3 0
Guinness...	340-40	Do. Def...	19 6-20 0
do. Pref...	101-4		

MINING SHARES.

Anglo-French Explor. 25/6-½
Ashanti G.F. 25 6-5
Brit. C. Africa... 12 9-5d
Bawdwin 3-½
Bk. Hill Prop. 46-½
Camp Bird 2½-½
Champion Reef 2 9-3
Central Mining 12-½
Con. G.F. of S.A. 4-¼
Con. Min. Sec. 54 6-6d
Cam. & Motor 11-½d
Chartered 3 3-6d
City Deep 3⅞-¼
Crown Mines 4⅞-¼
De Beers Def. 34-¼
Do. Pref. 12¾
Falcon 3-d
Gaika Gold 15-9-3d
Giant Mines 9/-3d
Geduld 2-½
Goch (New) 5/-6d
Geidenhuis ..... 9p.16 6+1/-
Ivanhoe Gold 5-d
Jupiter ..... 7/9+3d
Johannesburg Con. Inv. ..... 36/9+1/6
Jagersfontein 6¼-¼
Lydenburg 7/6-1/-
Langlaagte ..... 23/-+1/-
Luipaard's ..... 7/9+3d
Merbon 5/9-1d
Mergui 6/1-1/4d
Mozambique 17/6-6d
N. Hummock 5¼-¼
N. Labis 5/8-3/-
Pataling 42/-6d
Pegoh 7/6-1/3
Perak R. Plant (s.d.) 5/-
Rubi Cavre 7/6-½
Rand Mines ..... 87/6, 8/9, 90/-, 89/1/4, 4/6, 8/4d, 1/6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American ..... 91/3, 10/9 d., 90/-, 2/6, 1/-d.
Rubber Trust ..... 45/9, 44/6, 1/4d, 4/9, 4/4½, 5d., 6/-, 4/7½, 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation ..... 50/-, 1/-d.
Rhodesian Exploring ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust ..... 19/6, 20/-, 1/-d.
Rhodesian Prospecting ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Rubber ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Tin ..... 2/-d.
Rhodesian Trust ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Tobacco ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Transvaal ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Trading ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Wattle ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Zinc ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Zinc Pref. ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Zinc Def. ..... 3/-d.
Rhodesian Zinc Ord.

JOSEPH F. KEOGH & CO.'S AUCTIONS.

WEEKLY FURNITURE AUCTION
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANOFORTES, AND MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS
(REMOVED FROM BROOKFIELD, BLACKROCK, ETC.),

Including:—MAGNIFICENT IRON FRAME UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOFORTE BY STORY AND CLARK; BERLIN UPRIGHT IRON GRAND OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTE BY WAGNER, BERLIN; UPRIGHT COTTAGE PIANOFORTES BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, RALPH ALLISON AND METZLER; SMALL HARMONIUM BY PIGOTT; superior Seven-piece Sheraton Drawing-room Suite in Tapestry, 4ft. 6in. Sheraton Bedroom Suite and 4ft. 6in. Sheraton Bed to match; Rose Inlaid Drawingroom Table, two 6ft. 6in. Solid Mahogany Pedestal Sideboards, Chippendale China Cabinet; magnificent 6ft. WALNUT LOFTY MIRROR BACK SIDEBOARD, 5ft Walnut Mirror Back Sideboard, 6ft. 6in. Domingo Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, two Library Arm Chairs in Tapestry, Inlaid Drawing Table, oak Umbrella Stand, with Brass and Cast Rack, and Glass Rack to match; Marble-top Double Washstand, Pair Pink Serge Curtains, 2 pairs nearly new Tapestry Curtains, very fine Library Arm Chair in best Morocco; two Library Arm Chairs in Tapestry; superior Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, upholstered in Carlow hair; Seven-piece Inlaid Drawingroom Suite in Tapestry, six Mahogany Chairs in Leather Cloth, four Oak Chairs in Morocco, very fine Seven-piece Walnut Dining-room Suite in Green Velvet, 5ft. Dominoo Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, three Wilton Arm Chairs in Tapestry, Seven-piece Walnut Drawingroom Suite in Red Velvet, Bentwood Rocking Chair, superior Rosewood Oval Table, many Mahogany Oval Tables, Birdseye Maple Oval Table, six Mahogany Chairs in Plush, Hotel Lounge in Plush; 6ft. Mahogany Glass Door Wardrobe (Breakfront), Occasional Tables and Chairs, Six-piece Oak Dining-room Suite to Leather, 10ft Dominoo Mahogany Screw Dining Table, 8ft. ditto, two Birch Chests of Drawers, Mahogany and Birch Commodes, twelve Windsor Chairs, Child's Chair, Chippendale Wine Table, Mahogany-framed Couch in Leather, two Garden Pedestals, large assortment of Flower Pots and Flowers, 4ft. 6in. Satin Wood Mirror, Fittings of Greenhouse, Greenhouse Stove, two Deal Wardrobes, 2 Kitchen Dressers, Wash Stands and Dressing Chests, Toilet Ware, three Gramophones, China, Glass, and Plated Ware, Paintings and Engravings Gilt Oval Mirrors, Walnut and Mahogany Overmantel Glasses, Gilt Convex Mirrors, Walnut Bedroom Suites, 6ft. 6in. Brass Walnut Bedroom Suite 5 4ft. 6in. All-Brass Bedsteads, with Wires and Hair Mattresses; 4 4ft. 6in. Black and White Overmantel, tea Tombstone Beds, Child's Maple and Pine Bedsteads, Mahogany Chairs in Plush, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.; Grey's Bicycle, 4 H.P. TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, BOSCH MAGNETO, IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER.

Furniture on View. Auction commences 12.30. Motor Cycle Sold 1 o'clock. Pianofortes Sold at 5 o'clock.

JOSEPH F. KEOGH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
25 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN,

AUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN DUBLIN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, AXMINSTER CARPETS, &c.,
TO-DAY AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK.
COX'S AUCTION ROOMS.

Comprising:—Oak Bookcase, superior Walnut Office Bookcase, 12ft. Set of Spanish Mahogany Screw Dining Tables, Mahogany Log-holder and Dumb Waiter combined, 7ft. Mahogany lofty Glass-back Polished Sideboard, fitted with wine cooler, sliding trays and drawers; lofty White and Gold Drawingroom Overmantel Glasses, fitted with bevelled plates; 2 Pairs Silk Tapestry Curtains; Seven-piece Chesterfield Drawingroom Suite, comprising Drop-end Chesterfield, 2 Library Arm Chairs and 4 Small Chairs; 2 Blade and Gold Drawingroom Pedestals, 2 large Drawingroom Mirrors in Glasses, 2 Convex Mirrors, 4ft. 6in. Mahogany Enclosed Cabinet; 7ft. Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, richly carved; Household Dado Tallboy Chest of Drawers; Seven-piece Polished Suite, in tapestry, 5ft. Sideboard, Queen Anne design; 6ft. Solid Walnut Screw Dining Table; old Violin; 6ft. Mahogany Side Table, with drawers; 10ft. Set of Round-ended Mahogany Screw Dining Table, 9ft. Set of Oak Dining Chairs; Singer Foot Sewing Machine; 2 Inlaid Walnut and Rosewood Bound and Oval Tables; 6 Panel-back Mahogany-framed Chairs, covered in velvet; Interchanging and Fold-up Leamington Chairs, 4ft. Glass-back Walnut Cabinet, Drawingroom Cabinet Coal Box; Pictures, Paintings, and Decorative China; Pair of Sheffield Three-light Candelabra, Hand-pierced Silver-plated Gallery Tray, Coffee Tray; Pair Silver-plated Tripod Six-light Candelabra, 20in. high; 4 Silver-plated Fruit Comports, &c., Figures supporting Cut Glass Bowls; Jaffy Silver-plated Table Centre, with Pair of Silver-plated Dinner Services, in Box; Waterford Cut Glass Decanters, fine Ormolu French Clock; 8ft. Solid Walnut Glass-back Sideboard; large assortment of Bedroom Furniture, including 6ft. Walnut and Chippendale Mahogany Dressing Chest; 4ft. Mahogany Suite, including Glass-door Wardrobe, with hanging compartment, sliding trays and drawers, and Duchesse Pair, with fine Chests of Drawers; Pair of Mahogany Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Presses, Round-ended Chest of Drawers and Over-press, Oak Flap Writing Desk; All-Brass, Black and Brass, and Mahogany Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses; Cot Bed; Axminster and other Carpets and Rugs; 10 lengths of Linoleum; Long and Short Dinner Services, 12 dozen Engraved Tumblers; Kitchen and Deal Furniture, and numerous other Lots.

GOODS ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED AT PRIVATE HOUSES.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE, INSURANCE, &c.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)
AND (IN CONTINUATION) ON MONDAY NEXT,
WITHIN THE OLD-ESTABLISHED GALLERIES OF
JAMES HILL & SON,
10, 11, 12 BACHELOR'S WALK.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS,
INCLUDING
THREE FINE UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTES,
TWO WITH OVERSTRUNG UNDERDAMPER ACTIONS:

Cabinet Gramophone and Records, Dome Bookcase, in sections; in saddlebags: Walnut Drawing-room Suite, in silk brocade; very fine Walnut-frame Dublin-made Diningroom Suite, in crimson velvet; Walnut Bedroom Suite, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Oak Roll-top Desk, Mahogany Hall Stand, two Grandfather Clocks, Antique Sideboard, fine Pair Mahogany Bookcases, Inlaid Mahogany Escritoire, Mahogany Bookcase, Marqueterie Cabinet, Chimney Glasses, Mantel Mirrors, Chippendale Fender, Fire Irons, Brass Fenders, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.; Sundries, including many fine reproductions of celebrated painters and artists; also Gilt Picture Frames, Portfolio Stands, Easels, Nankin, Dutch and Ornamental China, Glass, Bedding, &c.

ON VIEW DAY PREVIOUS, 10-4 O'CLOCK.
Terms—Cash and 5 per Cent. fees. Sale each day at 11.30 o'clock.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED
BY
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS. TELEPHONE NO. 65.

STORE CATTLE SALES
EVERY THURSDAY.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
40/41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

TO DAIRYMEN, &c.
GRAZING LANDS TO LET.
MONDAY, 16th FEB., 1920.
40 ACRES, in Two Divisions (10 and 10½ Acres)
At KILMASHOGUE,
For J. Jenkins, Esq.
Letting at 2.30 o'clock.
SIX ACRES at WHITECHURCH,
For Mrs. Butler.
Letting at 3 o'clock.
BY PRIVATE TREATY.
16 ACRES at PORTMARNOCK,
SEVEN ACRES (part Concrete, part Meadow) at THE WARD.

R. & J. WILKINSON,
Auctioneers, etc.,
40/41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

STORE CATTLE SALES
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET DUBLIN,
EVERY THURSDAY.
GAVIN LOW, LTD

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

TOWN OF MONASTEREVAN.
SALE OF HOUSE PROPERTY.
OWEN BOLAND has been favoured with instructions from Miss Elizabeth O'Neill to SELL BY PRIVATE TREATY,
as One or Two Lots,
All her Right, Title, and Interest in and to the Property
LOT 1—All that Dwellinghouse and Premises in Moore street, Monasterevan, held for ever, subject to the yearly Fee-farm rent of £6, also Garden on the opposite side of the street, in front of said house, held from the Marquis of Drogheda at tenant from year to year at the nominal yearly rent of 4/-.
This House is in the occupation of two weekly tenants, paying respectively 4/- and 5/- per week; thus showing a well secured profit rent of £15 4/- a year, exclusive of the value of the garden.
LOT 2—All that Dwellinghouse and Premises in Moore street, Monasterevan, held for ever, subject to the yearly Fee-farm rent of £4. This house is in the occupation of a weekly tenant paying 5/- a week, thus showing a well secured profit rent of £9 a year.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to
Messrs. BROWN and M'CANN, Solicitors, Naas, or
OWEN BOLAND,
Auctioneer and Valuer,
BALLYKELLY, MONASTEREVAN.

GOING CONCERNS.

FOR SALE
AS GOING CONCERN,
GENERAL DRAPERY & BOOT BUSINESS
IN NORTHERN PROVINCIAL TOWN,
Three Weekly Markets.
Turnover £12,000. Growing Trade.
Leasehold Premises.
None but those prepared to pay reasonable price for Goodwill need apply.
Satisfactory reasons for disposal.
Apply ☐ 3022, Business, this office.

3 VESEY PLACE,
KINGSTOWN.
TUESDAY NEXT, 10th FEBRUARY, 1920.
AUCTION SALE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, etc., comprising:—Fine Old Chippendale Carved and Gilded Mirror, with fine carved eagles on top; another ditto, divided into three panels, with dogs at base; Antique Sheraton 4ft. Inlaid Oval Pedestal Sideboard, with Sphinx heads and reeded legs; Antique Nelson Card Tables, brass inlay; Inlaid Sheraton Bowfronted Chest of Drawers